ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,005—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1893.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BORDEAUX WINES.

			Per Doz.
CHATEAU LAFITE, after dinner			41 12
Do. Larose	dinner		29 4
St. JULIEN			25 4
St. Estephe			20 4
MEDOC	breakfast		17 12
St. Julien Medoc			12 12

Discount for Cash 5 per cent.
Cases of 2 doz. Pints Rs. 2 extra.
RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
† SIAM	3945	700	H. T. Weighell	11th Nov.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	1894. 6th January.
B.I. BALLAARAT	5748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	20th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	3rd Feb.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

15th Nov. 13th Dec.
29th Nov. 27th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Rechtinger	4,119	737	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	759	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,402	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE. 16th November, 14th December, and 11th January 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 19th November.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 6th, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and sold.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "SIMLA," 1,460 tons, on the 11th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on the 9th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th November, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abray	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,651	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893. Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's have Indian Rates been recently reduced.

£5,000 WORTH OF GOODS to be Sold under English Retail Prices.

TO SECURE 20,000 NEW CUSTOMERS We have Imported a special purchase of £5,000 WORTH of goods, which will be sold at considerably Lower Rates than are charged for similar goods by the large ready-money Establishments in England.

The goods consist of Bentwood Chairs, Pongee Silks, Flannels, Sateen, Shawls, Gloves, Stockings Bed Sheets, Flannel Suits, Tennis Bats and Balls, Shikari Hats, Boots and Shoes, and are available at our Calcutta Establishment, our Rangoon and Luck now Branches, and from LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

Full particulars and Price List on application to any of these addresses.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
Gentlemen's Hats and Sun Helmets of the latest and most approved Patterns.
STRAW HATS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN SCARVES AND TIES.
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
TRAVELLING RUGS AND MAUDS.
IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND SHEETINGS.
&c., &c., &c.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MADON, SONS & CO.
HAVE JUST ON HAND
'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
The Selection is simply Tempting, being neat, tasteful, elegant and Novel in Designs and Wording.
CARDS IN PACKETS, BOOKLETS, TOY-BOOKS, &c.
23, Hummum St., OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, Fort, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA
GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied b Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.
A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use Rs. 34-8 per doz. Bottles; Rs. 37-8 per doz. ½ Bottles.
AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS:
BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE OPENED a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at No. 17, HUMMUM STREET, where they are showing a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of NEW GOODS, specially Selected by their Manager in Europe, and consisting of CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, TAPESTRIES, ORNAMENTS, PLATEDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, &c.
Also a Selection of real Oil Paintings by English Artists.
AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.
No. 17, Hummum Street. No. 17, Hummum Street.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO
Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.
OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO
Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.
PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.
THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
PEARLS.
DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,
DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.
MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.
All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.
Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WHAT TO DRINK? WHY,
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE-BOTTLE" WHISKY,
and you'll not regret it!!
"There's not a headache in a hogshead of it."—*Shakespeare.*
Send Cash along at once—Rs. 33-12-0,
and try a case.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD.
To be obtained of our Agents in every Indian Station.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS THE VERY BEST BREWED IN GERMANY,
IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.
SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR
SHOWROOMS
A Large Variety of the Newest Styles
IN DRESS FABRICS,
COMPRISING
PRINTED CAMBRICS. | MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS, | WOOLLEN CREPONS.
DRESSMAKING CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

GREAT COAT CLOTH
FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE
(LATE SKATING RINK).

SOCIETY'S RE-UNIONS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TUESDAY, NOV. 7.
THE RENOWNED AND ONLY

STEEN HUDSON'S PARTY.

THE ATTRACTION OF ATTRACTIONS.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE PRESENT MONSTER PROGRAMME.
ENTHUSIASM UNBOUNDED.
THE SENSATION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY
TWO BIG SHOWS IN ONE.
Unrivalled in Their Manifestations,
Unequalled in Their Feats.
Steen's Marvellous Treble Blackboard.
Steen's Wonderful Billet Test.
Steen's Mysterious Spiritualistic Seance.
Enormous Success and Screams of Laughter at Miss LINTON'S and Mr. HUDSON'S GROTESQUERIE.
TELLING OUR TALE OF WOE,
Introducing an Original American Wing Dance, &c.
Miss MAY HABGOOD,
The Great Solo Pianist,
Miss LESLIE NORMAN,
The Beautiful Mezzo Soprano.
A High Class Combination of Lady and Gentleman Entertainers with all the Latest NOVELTIES AND SENSATIONS OF THE DAY.

Admission Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Box Plan, at SOUNDY'S. Commence 9-15. Doors open Half-an-hour previously.

TRAVERS-VALE..................Representative.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, PAREL GYMKHANA.

By special request,
AN ALFRESCO DANCE
Will take place
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 7TH NOV.,
at 8-30 P. M.
SATURDAY'S INVITATIONS will hold good.

E. A. DEVONSHIRE,
Honorary Secretary.

DANCE
to be held in the
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL,
ON THE 17TH NOVEMBER.
ADMISSION:—1 Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1.
Tickets may be obtained from the Undersigned, or at the Door.

MICHL. D'MELLOW,
FRANK H. ROLLINGS.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th day of May, 1893, MR. SORABJEE JEEJEEBHOY WADIA and MR. FRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY WADIA, have been ADMITTED PARTNERS in our Firm or Business.

EDULJEE BAZONJEE LAKDAWALLA & Co.
Bombay, November, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 7th, 8th, and 9th instant, these being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments' Act of 1881.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1893.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED, 1847.)

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity:—
They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore Clay;
They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay;
They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements are by far and away the best roofing material either made or sold in this country;
They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant, and cheap;
They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless Imitations.
For Illustrated List and every other information, apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents, Hummum Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 10 Lots of ASHES, now lying at Byculla Locomotive Depot, and Parel Locomotive Works, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100, as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th November, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1893, for Works in an Ovoid Sewer, Pipe-sewers, Manholes, Automatic Flush Tanks, and Metal Vent Shafts in and for the Umarkhadi Sewerage District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. two thousand and five hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst. C.E.,
Special Drainage Engineer, Municipality.
Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 6th November, 1893.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to.........{ £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,872,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mendo & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers...{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, July 17, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..........14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.
EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS,

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194-6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of two years the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied
By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.
THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulac, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasrot intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1893.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ....£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.
Funds in Government Paper remaining in India, thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME Age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers
THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY
obtainable in India.

ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.
ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.
NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

THE following REDUCTIONS have been made in the DOCKING RATES for VESSELS of 3,000 tons and over, with effect from 1st November, 1893, viz.:—
Vessels of 3,000 tons gross or over...from 6¾ as. to 6 as. per ton
Vessels of 3,500 tons or over .... " 6¾ " 5½ "
Vessels of 4,000 tons or over .... " 6¾ " 5 "
The other rates and conditions remain unaltered.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st November, 1893.

BENGAL TIMBER TRADING CO., LD.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the above Company, and are prepared to receive Orders, or to Tender for the Supply of Teak, and other Descriptions of Timber cut to any Size.
Sal Sleepers cut to Sizes suitable to requirements of Railways can also be procured. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents,
Bengal Timber Trading Co., Ld.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 25th October, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne...........	540
V	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatse explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " do
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ....As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ "
Third do. .... 2½ "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................. " 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Stone-Hudson Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Phonograph Company, Framjee Hall, 9 p.m.
Alfresco Dance, G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Virawa (s), from Mauritius; Amra (s), Colombo; and Oscarshal (s), Moulmein.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Caledonia sailed yesterday for Karachi.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Sinclair and Kaver entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rome entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Virawa yesterday.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will not play at the Yacht Club to-day on account of the Dewalee festival.

A DISHONEST BOY.—Koolsum, a woman, residing at Falkland Road, has made a report to the police, that her boy, named Atmaram, aged thirteen years, who arrived from Poona a week ago, absconded from the house, on Thursday last, taking with him two currency notes for Rs. 10 each. The boy is believed to have gone to Poona.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The annual Guilds' festival will be held in the Cathedral to-day (Tuesday), the 7th instant, at 6 p.m. The sermon on the occasion will be preached by the Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis. As usual seats will be reserved for members of the Guilds. Hymns 427, 437, 438. 7-15 a.m., Holy Communion.

THEFT AT COOMBARWADA.—Dyalsing Kansing, a gowli, was, on the night of the 4th instant, sleeping on the verandah of his house, at Coombharwada, keeping the doors open, when some one entered and made off with a canvas bag, containing wearing apparel, cash, and sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 42.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Abdool Rajak, aged nineteen years, and employed in the service of Mahomed Ismail, while engaged in changing a horse from a victoria, in Nagdevi Street, one of the horses kicked him in the mouth, knocking out two of the upper front teeth, and fracturing the jaw-bone. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and after being treated was sent home.

RAGHUNATHRAO MALAP FREE READING ROOM.—This institution has been established by Mr. Raghunathrao Babasaheb Malap, since last Dussera, at Koly Wady, near the French Bridge, Girgaum, for the special use and benefit of the backward Maratha community, free of all charge. The library has on its table the three English dailies and about a dozen Vernacular papers. At present the step is experimental.

ARREST OF NIGHT RANGERS.—Govindsing Ramsing, a gowli, residing at the Worlee Road Flats, was, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning, aroused by the barking of his dog, and on going to his room, found the lamp, which he had left burning, put out, and saw three or four persons running away. Govindsing immediately raised an alarm, which brought some policemen to the spot, and one of the thieves was arrested with a portion of the stolen property in his possession. Another thief was subsequently arrested at Fergusson Road, with the remaining portion of the property. It appears that the thieves had entered the place by making a hole in the wall near the door.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 4,364 patients were treated in the month of October last. Amongst them 3,256 were Hindus, 1,085, Mahomedans, 3 Parsees, and 20 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary 310 were from Punchvati, 2,351 from Nasik, and 595 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans, 1,015 were from Nasik and 70 from adjacent villages. 3 Parsees were from Nasik only, and of the Christians 11 were from Nasik, and 9 from other villages. 36 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

BURGLARIES.—Hajeebai, a woman, residing at Samuel Street, has made a report to the police, that, on Saturday last, she locked the door of her room, and accompanied her husband, who was sick, to Baddora; but on her return, she found that the locks on the door as well as on the staircase, had been wrenched off, and on entering the place she discovered that the boxes and cupboards had been forced open, and gold and silver ornaments and a bundle of small pearls,of the collective value of Rs. 192, stolen.—Another report of burglary was made by a woman, named Rani, residing at Gamdevi Road, to the effect that, on the night of the 4th instant, her house was broken into by a hole being made in the door, and a box containing thirteen gold mohurs, gold and silver ornaments, and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 486, stolen. On an inquiry being made, the box was subsequently found lying in a gully near the house, but minus its contents.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY ACT 1883.—Mr. Manekji Beramji Dadabhai, barrister-at-law, the author of the Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, deserves great praise for the public spirit he has displayed in issuing his work. He cannot expect any pecuniary gain from the sale of this work, which, indispensable as it is to the legal profession in the Central Provinces, can only find a very limited circulation from the fact that a majority of the pleaders, even in such important cities as Nagpore and Jubbulpore, appears to be unacquainted with the English language. The author has taken much care in his expositions of the Act, and appears to have taken the Honorable Mr. Justice Starling, the author of the Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Limitation Act, for his model in his learned disquisitions on the subject in hand. The book, it may be mentioned, is dedicated by permission to the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

FURTHER HONOUR TO PEACE-MAKERS.—In recognition of their services in effecting a reconciliation between the Hindus and Mahomedans by holding a public fair at the Victoria Gardens, on the 1st ultimo, a reception was given by the representatives of the working classes and residents of the suburbs of Bombay to Messrs. Mirza Hoossein Khan, Ghamajee Ballajee Rookare, Dhondiba Hanmantrao Badthey, Vithalrao Krishnajee Waudekar, Narayen M. Lokhande, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and about twenty others, at Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub's bungalow, at Grant Road, on Sunday evening last. The bungalow and its spacious compound were tastefully decorated and illuminated. Among the large number of guests were many Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, and officers of the police force. In bidding a hearty welcome to the members of the Victoria Gardens fair committee, Dr. S. B. Walker, on behalf of the reception committee of Sunday's entertainment, referred to the several entertainments got up with a view to restoring peace to the city, but remarked that there was a real necessity for holding a fair such as that held in the Victoria Gardens to bring about friendliness among the working classes and residents of the suburbs. The fair was, indeed, a successful one, and very much assisted in securing the object for which it was organised. Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, in replying on behalf of the Victoria Gardens fair committee, said they had only discharged a duty towards their fellow-countrymen, and that they felt very thankful for the honour done them that evening. Refreshments were provided for the guests, and after listening to the music of a company of *nautch* girls, the assembly separated at a late hour.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st October, 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	400	10	1,110
Or per mile of Railway	28	16	......	44
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	7,244	3,824	134	11,202
Total for 16 weeks...	7,944	4,224	144	12,312
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......		......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......		......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......		......

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHARGE OF COMMITTING ADULTERY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which one Cowasji Bomonji, a Parsee livery stable-keeper, residing at Abdool Rahiman Street, charged a Parsee, named Kawasji Maneckji Hakim, with committing adultery with his wife, named Cooverbai. Mr. Spencer appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Manker, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The facts of the case, as stated before the court, were that the complainant was a livery stable-keeper, and lived in Abdool Rahiman Street. He was married about twelve years ago to one Cooverbai, the daughter of his paternal uncle, according to the custom of the Parsees. Their marriage was consummated soon after, and they had been living as husband and wife for about four years. The complainant was at that time living with his father-in-law, but he left that place about seven or eight years ago, and went to live with his mother. Since then his wife lived with him for about six months, and left him about five years ago. She never returned to his house, nor had the complainant any intercourse with her for the last five years. About two or three years ago the complainant caused notices to be sent to her, asking her to return and live with him, but he received no reply to the said notices, nor did she comply with his request. The complainant stated that he had a son by his wife, about seven years of age, but that son had been residing with the mother. The complainant further stated that his mother-in-law, named Nawazbai, left her husband's protection about five years ago, and since then the complainant's wife and Nawazbai had been living together. About three months ago, they rented a room in Kandawalla Moholla, Bhendy Bazar, where the accused Kawasji was a frequent visitor, and was improperly familar with the complainant's wife. On the 4th of September last the complainant's wife and his mother-in-law, in company of the accused Kawasji Maneckji Hakim, left Bombay, by the 9-30 p.m. passenger train. They took tickets for Ahmedabad, but alighted at Surat station. The complainant had kept a spy, named Ahmedkhan, to watch their movements, as the complainant had heard that they were going to some up-country station for a certain purpose. The spy went with the party in the same train, and travelled in the same compartment. On arrival at Surat, they put up at the house of a Bora Hakim, named Abdool Kadar. The spy, on ascertaining the object of the complainant's wife, her mother, and the accused, immediately gave information to the Surat Police, and also sent a telegram to the complainant, who in a few days after left for Surat, in company of Rustomji Kawasji Kharadi, Nusserwanji Pestonji, and a Parsee woman, named Jiaji. On the complainant's reaching Surat he learnt that the police had been at that place, and threatened the Borah Hakim with arrest and prosecution if he was found implicated in the case. Whereupon the Hakim turned the people out of his house. The accused and the two women, Cooverbai and Nawazbai, were then obliged to seek another residence, and took up a house in Gopipoora, in Surat, where the complainant's friend Kawasji Kharadi tried to persuade Cooverbai to return to Bombay. She then admitted before Kawasji her misconduct and that she did not care for her husband, the complainant, or her father. Notwithstanding the advice given by Mr. Nanabhoy, the Superintendent of Police at Surat, Cooverbai refused to return to her husband, and hence the proceedings.

The Magistrate, after recording the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution and hearing the arguments of the advocates, convicted the accused, under Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 250, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE "Coorla" season will commence on Thursday, the competition being for the "Bunder Challenge Cup," which was presented to the Club by Mr. W. B. Green. Distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each distance.

The conditions of winning the cup outright are: to be won three times, twice of which must be in succession. Each winner receives the Bombay Rifle Club silver medal, and holds the cup until the next competition.

Silver spoon competitions will be held weekly as far as the range is available. Entrance fee—Annas right for each competition. One silver spoon will be given for every six competitors.

The Coorla season aggregate prizes will be in value equal to about Rs. 600, in addition to the silver spoons, value about Rs. 400, viz:—

1. Open to all members of the Club, Rs. 400 in twenty prizes, and, in addition, the first three aggregates will take the Bombay Rifle Club gold, silver, and bronze medals, respectively.

Open only to members who have not won a money prize in any of the club competitions. Rs. 100 divided into eight prizes, and, in addition, the first two aggregates will take the Bombay Rifle Club silver and bronze medals, respectively. Entrance fee for these aggregate prizes, Rs. 3, which must be paid before any score counts. The aggregate will be made up of the two highest scores made at each of the following distances—200, 300, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards, on or before the 30th April, 1894. Competitors entered for at least eight silver spoon competitions to be entitled to a money prize or medal, and no competiter will be allowed to take more than one money prize and one medal.

If not less than six *bona fide* carbine competitors, either Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Bombay Light Horse, or Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cadets, members of the club, compete a special programme of aggregate prizes and medals will be provided.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders, resident in India of the above company, was held yesterday evening at the registered office of the Company, Forbes Street, Mr. D. Gostling being voted to the chair.

Mr. Rustomji Framji Malabarwalla asked the chairman why Rs. 77,000 were written off to depreciation account in the report, which had been passed by the Home shareholders, when the mill was working at a loss.

Mr. George Cotton replied that it had been ruled in England that if no amount was written off for depreciation, the directors were personally held liable for travelling out of their duty.

A shareholder suggested that it was a wiser course to stop the mill than to allow it to go at a loss.

Mr. Cotton said that if the company was likely to lose more money by working than by stopping, he would stop the mill the very next day, but Mr. Cotton thought that the mill would lose more money by stopping than by working, for, he pointed out that whether the mill was closed or not, they had to pay Rs. 5,000 for interest and Rs. 6,000 for insurance every month. Besides, they had to pay their manager and engineers, whom they could not discharge.

Resolutions were then carried re-electing Mr. A. C. Walker as a member of the local committee, and appointing Messrs. Lidbetter and Company as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 225.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

A PICNIC, on a somewhat extensive scale, has been arranged by the members of this Corps. The party will leave the Mody Bunder, at 8 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, and will proceed in one of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers to Hog Island, where the day will be spent. Various kinds of amusements have been arranged, such as Aunt Sally, Shooting Gallery, &c. A launch will also be in attendance to take those across who wish to see the Elphanta Caves. The picnic, from the number of tickets issued, promises to be a success. Those members who have not got their tickets as yet can get them on the Bunder.

AN artful tenant has suggested through the Paris press that in order to give expression to their patriotic feelings of joy at the arrival of the Russian sailors in Paris, the landlords should everywhere remit one quarter's rent owing to them. Hereupon a landlord replies that he is quite willing to adopt the suggestion. The only condition he makes is that he may charge an extra quarter's rent after the return of the Russians to their home, in order that Parisians may be thoroughly in a position to mourn their departure.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur in the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on Tuesday last:—

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, No. 2518-4, dated 23rd October, 1893, forwarding the following tenders for the supply of printed stationery for the next three years, and recommending that the tender of the *Bombay Gazette*, which is the lowest, for printed stationery, supplied on indents in such quantities as may be required, be accepted.

Resolution.—The lowest tender should be accepted, as recommended by the Engineer.

Read letters from the Acting Engineer, dated 2nd October, 1893, and the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd idem, reporting with reference to T. R. No. 400, dated 1st November, 1892, that Mr. Rustomjee Ruttonjee Contractor, lessee, R. R. No. 489, has not yet commenced building operations. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th October, 1893. Read letter from Mr. Rustomjee Ruttonjee Contractor, dated 20th October, 1893. Read proceedings of the Land Committee.

Resolution.—Mr. Rustomjee Ruttonjee Contractor should be required to undertake definitely to build within a certain time; and, if the period is reasonable, the Trustees will be prepared to grant a further extension.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 2-3778, dated 26th October, 1893, forwarding an application from the Standard Oil Company of New York, asking for a lease for 10 years of 3,197 2-9th square yards of land at the Mazagon Reclamation at (8) eight annas per square yard per annum, and recommending that the lease applied for be granted at (12) twelve annas per square yard per annum. Read proceedings of the Land Committee.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted at the rate of 12 annas per square yard.

Read letter from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., dated 24th October, 1893, stating that next month a steamer of 6,840 tons will be consigned inwards to them, and inquiring whether the Trustees, taking into account the abnormal size of the vessel, are prepared to make a considerable reduction in the dry docking charges as a special case, should the owners be persuaded to put her into the Merewether Dry Dock.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 27th October, 1893.

Read proceedings of Docks Committee.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to reduce the rates experimentaly to—6 annas for vessels of 3,000 tons or over; 5¼ annas for vessels of 3,500 tons or over; 5 annas for vessels of 4,000 tons or over. Submitted again papers regarding the recent theft of copper and attempted theft of cotton at the Docks and the Dock system of delivering cargoes.

Resolution.—Consideration deferred.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 7174, dated 13th October, 1893, reporting that gas lamps, Nos. 3356, 3358 and 3359, on the harbour wall of the Prince's Dock where they now stand, are in danger of being injured by the cranes; and recommending that they be fixed on brackets projecting from the sheds opposite the lamp-posts at an estimated cost of Rs. 64, exclusive of the brackets which are to be obtained from stock. Note.—It is proposed to sanction the expenditure.

Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 267, dated 20th October, 1893, sanctioning the remission of export charges on the ambulance carts shipped per the Italian steamers for the Medical Congress at Rome.

Letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 7567, dated 26th October, 1893, asking for an additional grant of Rs. 250 on account of medical aid to his department during the current official year. Note.—It is proposed to sanction this.

Memo. from the Acting Engineer, No. 2527, dated 24th October, 1893, forwarding a litho plan showing in red a plot of ground near the railway siding on the west side of Clive Road, which he requires to use free of charge as a yard to keep water-carts, rollers, &c., in. Note.—The Traffic Manager having intimated that he has no objection to spare the land, it is proposed to let the Engineer's department have it free of charge.

Pilotage Statement:—

	For week ended 27th Oct. 1893.	For week ended 27th Oct 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	14	19
„ „ out of „ ...	14	13
„ transported	12	16
„ attended to	1	6
„ warped............	2	none

Statement of vessels using Port Trust Docks:—

PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	2	8
„ left............	3	8
„ remaining in dock.....	5	7
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	4	2
„ left	4	5
„ remaining in dock ...	7	10

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 28th Oct., 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
None	None	None

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RETIREMENT RULES.

THE following special rules of retirement for officers of the engineer establishment, Public Works Department, are issued:—

(1) A certain number of Civil Engineers who joined the service in the years 1874 to 1881, inclusive, shall be eligible, after the completion of 15 years' total service, to retire with the pension due under the rules applicable to them, and an additional pension of one-third of their ordinary pension up to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 per annum; provided that no officer who was originally appointed to the Department in any rank below that of Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and who shall not have completed on the 31st December 1893 12 years' service from the date of promotion to that grade, shall be eligible for retirement on these terms.

(2) The Government of India reserve to themselves absolutely the right to refuse the application of any officer to retire under these terms, and to exercise that right without specifying reasons.

(3) Subject to rules (1) and (2) a number not exceeding one-third of the total number of officers on each of the several lists eligible under the terms stated, and also not exceeding in the aggregate 110 men, may be allowed to retire.

(4) Applications for leave to retire must be made as follows:—(1) by those who have completed 15 years' total service, or more, on the date of this Resolution, within three months of that date: (2) by those who have not completed 15 years' total service on the date of this Resolution, within three months of the day on which they shall have completed 15 years' total service.

(5) All applications to retire under these orders must be forwarded to the Government of India for orders through the several Local Governments, with the recommendations of the latter.

ON all hands one can see in Paris the daily spread of the cycling mania, for such in reality it has become. One of the Parisian managers actually announces that ladies or gentlemen arriving at this house "en bicyclette" can have their machines warehoused free of charge during the performance, in a room specially set apart for the purpose. The piece which is being played at his house (the Gaite) is a "revue," or burlesque, called "Les Bicyclistes en Voyage," wherein the principal characters are on wheels.

FOR some reason or other, a really luxuriant head of hair is not very frequently seen nowadays, and the majority of women suffer from constant falling out of the hair, and the consequent dread of premature baldness. Nothing adds more to a woman's appearance than a plentiful supply of Nature's crowning glory, and if more careful attention were bestowed upon the hair we should not see so many scanty tresses. One of the surest ways to retain or to obtain a plentiful head of hair is to use the brush freely night and morning, and to apply that now famous preparation, "Koko," the merits and efficacy of which have been abundantly proved already, but which will bear recapitulation in case any have not yet heard of them. First of all, then, "Koko," in addition to positively stopping the hair from falling out, increases the growth in a wonderfully short space of time, and renders it lustrous, soft, and silky. It is, in fact, a veritable hair tonic, which invigorates, cleanses, and beautifies, even in the case of middle-aged people. It is very pleasant to use, as it is perfectly colourless and odourless, and is absolutely free from any poisonous ingredients, so that, as there is everything in its favour, and nothing whatever against it, every woman who wishes to have a good head of hair, or, having one, to preserve it, should consider her toilet table incomplete unless it contained a bottle of "Koko for the Hair." It is not at all expensive either, for it can be had from any chemist, hairdresser, &c., in 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d, bottles. It is well worth any one's while to call at the address and see the wonderful hair on exhibition; probably most people who have ever passed along Regent Street, London, are already familiar with it, for no one could fail to notice the three girls who sit in the window displaying most wonderful heads of hair, each one of a different shade. It is the height of foolishness for any one who has plentiful hair to imagine that if it is neglected it will always remain in the same condition, so that surely every woman —whether Nature has been generous to her in this way or not—will see the advisability of at once providing herself with such an undeniably valuable preparation.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

THE NEW SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

WE understand, writes the local *Mail*, that his Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Cowasji Edulji to be the next Sheriff of Madras in succession to Mr. Rowlandson, who vacates the appointment next week. Lord Wenlock's selection is another illustration of the unexpected always happening, for Mr. Cowasji Edulji is the first Parsee who has been made Sheriff of Madras. In Bombay, of course, Parsee gentlemen have often held the office, (no less than ten, who believe, in the last thirty years) and occasionally too in Calcutta; but in the Southern capital, where Parsee influence in the local official, and mercantile worlds is less strong, no Parsee gentleman has ever before had the honour offered to him. We are glad to welcome the new departure made by Lord Wenlock not only because it is a desirable departure in itself, but also because the first who gains by it is in every respect worthy of his Excellency's choice, Mr. Cowasji Edulji comes of an ancient family of Parsees, known as the Panday family in Bombay, of which there are several branches. Of these, one branch settled in Madras about a century ago for the purpose of carrying on trade with China. The son of the founder of the Madras house, Mr. Dinshaw Limji Panday, was a highly respected and well-known resident of this Presidency, who may possibly be still remembered by a few of the older European and Native gentry of Madras. Mr. Cowasji Edulji, the newly elected Sheriff, has been the representative of the family in this Presidency for some time past. We may mention that Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit is connected by marriage with this family, the lamented Lady Dihshaw being a Panday. Dut the the claims of Mr. Cowasji Edulji do not rest merely on the fact of his being Parsee. He has during his long residence in Madras of over 32 years, always been a public-spirited citizen, though his naturally retiring disposition has kept him rather out of public view. He has rendered service as a Municipal Commissioner, and as a Member of the Harbour Trust Board, almost from its formation, he has lent his assistance and services in an unobtrusive but useful manner. We feel sure that the appointment of Mr. Cowasji Edulji as Sheriff of Madras will meet with general satisfaction. We congratulate him and the whole Parsee community on this mark of honourable recognition by H. E. Lord Wenlock of his personal worth and of the loyalty and enterprise of the Parsee community in general.

THE GREAT FIRE AT PESHAWUR.

THE damage done by the fire in the mobilisation stores appears to be a good deal more than the rough estimate wired on Thursday. No exact details are available, but it would seem certain that five lakhs of rupees will be the very lowest amount in stores alone, besides which the damage to the large godown must be taken into account. There are all sorts of rumours, conjectures, and suggestions as to the probable origin; but up to to-day no definite evidence has been found; and it does not seem likely that any discovery will be made of the source of the fire. Up to a late hour last evening it was still fitfully smouldering. The inconvenience and extra correspondence which will be involved by the loss of the office records will be something enormous, though it does not seem that if they had been saved they would have been of much use, with all the material gone. When new godowns are constructed they will probably be built upon a sounder plan, and all the eggs will not be put in one basket.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY THE 6TH OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased slowly at Ratnagiri, but has decreased elsewhere. The fall has been brisk at Agra, Akola and Mangalore, and moderate or slight in other places. The distribution remains the same as yesterday, and the baric gradients are moderately steep to the south of Latitudd 22°. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Negapatam, and north-easterly or easterly in other districts. Karwar and Goa report a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Sholapur. The maximum temperature is 4° above the mean at Cochin and 4° below it at Nagapatam. The minimum is from 4° to 7° in defect of the average at Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Surat, Khandwa and Indore. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Veraval and the lowest 49° at Indore. Humidity is increasing on the Malabar Coast and at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, and the skies are more or less clouded in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. There has been no rain at any of the stations from which reports have been received this morning. In the absence of several telegrams from Southern India, nothing definite can be said of the storm that was yesterday off Negapatam in the Bay, but the wind at Negapatam has changed to south-west, and it is probable that the disturbance lies off Madras to-day. The weather is very unsettled to the south of Latitude 16°.

Telegrams from Southern India received since the issue of the chart show that the winds are cyclonic and that a whole gale with a velocity of 34 miles an hour is blowing at Madras. The sea is tremendous there and 4·37" of rain had been registered up to 8 a.m. this morning. The storm is severe and thows a tendency to move westwards. The weather is hence very unsettled all over the country to the south of latitude 17° and also on and off the west coast between Ratnagiri and Cochin. Heavy rain is likely to fall at Masulipatam and Madras. The centre of the storm at 8 a.m. this morning was somewhere in the immediate neighbourhood of Madras. Masulipatam reports heavy rain (2·37") and Cuddapah a little more than a quarter of an inch.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPHS.]

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Monday's observations:—Pressure is giving way over a greater part of the country, but the general distribution is little changed. Readings are high in North-West and Central India and Assam Valley, and low in south Peninsula. The pressure differences continue. Large wind blows south westerly in Tinnevelly and Negapatam variable in upper India, and north-easterly to easterly elsewhere. The force is strong in parts of the bay area. The mean temperature is below the normal in all provinces. Showers have fallen in Lower Bengal, and parts of Madras. Masulipatam reports over two and Trevandrum over one inch of rain elsewhere the amounts are small. A cyclonic storm has apparently passed inland equally unsettled. The weather is probable all over south Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th November, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·945
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	61·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·559
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·1
General Directions of wind*	NE, NW, NNW, NE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	287

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending October 31, as compared with the statement of October 21, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 21. Rs.	A.	P.	Oct. 31. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,36,73,070	1	11	1,79,77,171	8	11
Other Deposits, &c.	4,84,02,992	1	1	5,23,82,533	10	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	13,96,092	0	2	7,94,581	12	5
Sundries	27,32,245	1	11	28,05,164	14	0
Rs.	10,14,04,399	5	1	9,91,59,451	13	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,08,41,796	10	0	1,07,01,514	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	63,33,741	0	0	62,46,376	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,39,67,250	13	7	1,28,44,898	8	10
Credits on do.	1,08,76,116	15	9	1,01,71,513	9	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,47,64,752	3	10	2,43,92,298	10	9
Balances with other Banks	4,70,744	3	8	3,69,786	12	8
Bullion	4,888	6	2	2,624	9	10
Dead Stock	12,71,146	3	8	12,82,416	2	8
Stamps	9,496	11	10	9,085	6	11
Sundries	16,72,778	15	6	16,75,341	13	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,19,55,227	11	3	1,22,72,781	4	10
Do. at Branches	1,92,36,459	5	10	1,88,90,814	13	8
Rs.	10,14,04,399	5	1	9,91,59,451	13	5

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to October 31:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	31,90,837	Dec.
Do. at Branches	22,05,161	do.
Other Deposits	39,79,512	Inc.
Post Bills	6,01,510	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,27,648	Dec.
Loans	11,22,353	do.
Accounts of Credit	4,01,618	do.
Mercantile Bills	3,72,453	do.
Cash at Head Office	3,17,553	Inc.
Do. at Branches	3,45,644	Dec.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Caledonia, 1,670 tons, Captain E Griffiths, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 161 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Colombo, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,699 tons, Captain T Maclachlan, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a cargo of duty paid salt and general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s Viana, 2,158 tons, Captain A McKinlay, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius (20th October) via Colombo, with a cargo of 56,852 bags of sugar, Mr Mangreevel and Col Ashley as cabin, and two deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived per s s Clan Sinclair, on the 4th instant:—Lt and Mrs Williamson, Miss E Bacon, Miss J Mead, Miss M Eastman, Mrs Haynes, Mr and Mrs H Wood, Mr Chalchias, Mr G Zeroos, Mr H Friardis and Mr S Anastasiades.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—NOVEMBER 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Clan Gordon	1950	Ridgway	Hamburgh	8-11	F Muir
B	Clan Sinclar	1911	Millar	Liverpool		F Muir &Co
C	Naseri	880	Hughes	Red Sea Ports		B&P S N Co
K	Kaveri	513	Fakeera	Manglore	10-11	Shprd & Co
O	LaSeyne	1151	Blane	Aden	11-11	A Simoon

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
Sabarmati	523	Adam	Manglore	6-11	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rome	3022	Douell	London		P & O Co
2	Scindia	2833	Blight	Liverpool	7-11	W&A Graham
3	Manilla	2382	Parodi	Genoa	16-11	C Barboro
4	Giava	1817	Susini	China	12-11	C Barboro
7	Virma					
8	M. Bacquehem	2749	Wallusching	Trieste	9-11	A Lloyd
15	Bombay	2019	Robertson	Antwerp	8-11	J Machintosh

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Virawa (s)	Mckinlay	Mauritius, Oct 20.
	Amra (s)	Kilpatrick	Colombo, Nov 1.
	Oscarshal (s)	Reichborn	Moulmein, Oct 26.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Caledonia (s)	Griffiths	Karachi.

The steamer Fultala, Captain Maclachlan, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi, &c.
„ Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Siam, for Aden.
„ Rohilla, for China, &c.
„ Virawa, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Rome, for London, &c.
„ Fidelio, for Bangkok, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
October					
7	Padre Captain	Oslo	Barcelona	25	Manilla
17	Elphinstone R I M	Mitchell	Zaila		
18	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Cruise		
19	H M Polock	McKee	Cardiff	27	Kurrachee
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	30	Bombay
21	Sheik Berkhud	Gibb	Somali coast	23	Somali coast
	Queen Anne	Michie	Cardiff		
22	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	23	Somali coast
	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay	25	Bombay
	Himalaya	Orman	London	22	Bombay
23	Pei-ho	Trocme	Marseilles	23	Zanzibar
	Dunera	Smith	London		Calcutta
	Romola	Marrifield	Coconada		Marseilles
	Trocas	Edwards	Batoum	21	Calcutta
	Karlsruhe	Kessler	Sydney		Bremen
24	Polluce	Serovich	Batoum		
	Krim	Hagemann	Samarang	24	Port Said F O Marseilles
	Laurel Branch	Ritson	Caddalore		
	Manilla	Canepa	Genoa	25	Bombay
25	R Rubattino	Merello	Bombay		Genoa
	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa	26	Mussowa
	Santo Domingo	Deschamps	Liverpool	25	Manilla
	Japan	Hull	London		China
26	Salazie	Paul	Marseilles	26	China
	Peninsular	Baker	Bombay		London
	Isla de Panay	Bayona	Manilla		Liverpool
	Gorji	Thomas	Jeddah	27	Bussorah
	Sunbeam (Royal Yacht)	Lord Brassey	Southampton		Calcutta
27	Malabar H M's Troop Ship	Tudor	Bombay		Portsmouth
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	28	Hodeida
	Miseer	Mahomed Fahmy	Red Sea		
	Sheikh Berkhud	Gibb	Somali coast.		
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	28	Somali coast
29	Fallodon Hall	Kilvert	Perim		
	Glamorganshire	Jackson	Newyork	30	China

Aden October 29.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Preston, Major, 7th Bo Infy, on leave, from Raipur.
Paton, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Ro Lanc Regt, on leave, from Deolalee

NOVEMBER 5.

Chamberlain, Lt-Col, Bangal, Mily Secy, to the Kashmir Govt, from furlough, from England.
Glosford, Lt, Bo, 4th Infy H C, from leave, from England.
Swaine, Lt-Col, Bengal 11th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Watting, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Deolalee.
Newnham-Davis, Major, Bengal, 1st Battn the Buffs, from leave, from England.
Philips, Capt, Bengal, 1st Battn, The Buffs, from leave, from England.
Searte, Lt, 9th Bo Infy, from leave, from England.
Dibble, Lieut, Bo, 7th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Empson, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, from leave, from Mussoorie.
Hore, Lt-Col, 20th Bo. Infy, from furlough, from England.
Yate, Capt, 4th Bengal, Cavy, from leave, from England.
Dawson, Capt, Bo, Meywar Bhil Corps, from furlough, from England.
Prinsip, Col, Bengal, Col, on Staff, from leave, from England.
Shewell, Lt, 23rd Bo Infy, on leave, from Rajkote.
Grove, Lt, 1st Bengal Cavy, from lohve, from England.
Shewell, Lt, Bengal, Mily Accts Dept, from furlough, from England.
Chesnaye, Surgn-Col, Bengal, Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
Adams, Surgn-Major, Ms, Civil Mily. Dept, from leave, from England.
Home, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Gurkhas, from furlough, from England.
Young, Surgn-Lt-Col Bengal, Sappers and Miners, from leave from England.
Finlay, Lt, Bengal, Bedford Regt, from leave, from England.
Barry, Lt, Ms, Comst, Trapsport Dept, from leave, from England.
Gibbs, Major, Bengal, 31st Punjab Infy, from furlough from England.
Manderson, Col, Bengal, R E, from furlough from England.
Temple, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Burton, Lt, 27th Ms Infy, from furlough, from England.
Carroll Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, from furlough, from England.
Anderson, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, from furlough, from England.
Waddy, Major, Ms, Som L I, from furlough, from England.

NOVEMBER 6.

Campbell, Lt, 25th Punjab Infantry, on furlough, from Sialkot.
Watson, Lt, Bengal, 33rd Punjab Infantry, on furlough, from Rawal Pindi.
Nathan, Lt, Ms, R E, on transfer from Fort William.
Light, Capt, 17th Bo Infy, on leave, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURE—NOVEMBER 4.

Dimmock, Surgeon-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Europe.

NOVEMBER 6

Chamberlain Lt-Col, Bengal Mily Secy, to the Kashmir Govt, to Kashmir.
Glasfurd, Lt, Bo, 4th Infy, H C, from leave, to Aurungabad.
Dibbs, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
Prinsep, Col, Bengal, Col, on Staff, from leave, to Behrampore.
Chesnaye, Surgn-Col Bengal Medical Staff on duty to Mean Meer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th November.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 11th instant at 4-45 p.m, at the Town Hall. Red or Khaki uniform, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 3-45 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Insructors, and producing their Tram Tickets.

2. This being the first parade of the season, the Commanding officer trusts that all members who can do so will turn out.

3. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms &c. will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

4. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.

5. During the drill season Rangoon oil can be obtained at Head-Quarters free of charge.

6. Non-Commissioned officers and Volunteers are strictly forbidden to use any oil except Rangoon for the purpose of cleaning their rifles.

7. With reference to District and Garrison order No 675 of 2nd November 1893, Members who intend to compete at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant "not later" than Wednesday, the 8th instant.

8. There will be Company drill for "F" Company to-day at 8-30 p.m. in the Compound of St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1 It is notified for information that the Light Horse will go into Camp for the Dowali Holidays at the Varsova Sands. Members are requested to assemble in uniform at the Bandora Station, by 7-15 a.m. (Bombay time) to-day, Tuesday, the 7th instant. All arms to be worn. Horses should be sent down in advance to the station.

Members are reminded that the train which leaves Church Gate at 6-6 a m. and Grant Road at 6-3) a.m. (Bombay time) will have a special carriage attached.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th November.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

For Head Quarters.

To-day, Tuesday, 7th instant, 6-30 a.m.—10" R. M. L. gun drill.
Thursday, 9th instant, 6-30 a.m.— do do
Friday, 10th instant, 6-30 a.m.— do do

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day Tuesday, 7th instant, 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. gun drill
Friday, 10th instant 8-30 p.m.— do do do

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No 370 Gunner J Bradley, No 1 Sub-division, No 1 Company, dated 4th instant.

No 371 Gunner G Kelly, No 4 Sub-division, No 1 Company dated 6th instant.

No 372 Gunner I J Palner, No 4 Sub-division, No 1 Company, dated 6th instant.

SPOON COMPETITIONS.

The Coorla Ranges being available the first Spoon Competitions of the present season will take place at the end of the present week.

RULES AND BYE-LAWS.

1. The competitions to be open only to the members and honorary members of the B. V. A. Corps.
2. In all competitions the Carbine only shall be used, the Committee determining the ranges, number of shots, positions and other conditions.
3. All competitions to be conducted under the superintendence of one of the Committee, or a Sergeant-instructor, or an officer of the Corps in the order named.
4. As often as arrangements permit Spoon competitions will be held on the Coorla ranges weekly. Entrance fee to each match 12 annas. A Silver spoon will be given for every 6 entries, but in no case will one be given in each competitions unless there are that number present.
5. Amunition will be supplied free for all competitions. Members requiring same for subsequent private practice will be charged at the Government rate.
6. Winners during the season will be handicapped four (4) points for every win.
7. Programme of matches will be posted at both Head-Quarters for the information of members.
8. Ties in any of the matches to be divided by the B. P. R. A. Rules
The marking to be accepted as signalled.
9. No member whose subscriptions to the Corps are more than three months in arrears, or who is on leave, will be allowed to take a prize.
10. The Committee shall have power to deal with and settle all disputes.

This week's competitions will be as follows:—(1) At 200 yards, Kneeling position for those who have not won a spoon, (2). At 200 yards, Standing position for former spoon winners. Members should apply for their arms and accoutrements at Head-Quarters.

By Order
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS.
BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut C H M Doughty, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt. to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Plowden, transferred to the 6th Punjab Infantry.

44th Gurkha Rifles.—Second Lieut G L S Ward, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Berkeloy, seconded for employment in the Political Dept.

The undermentioned Officers passed the examination in the Parvatiya (Colloquial) language at Abbottabad Capts A H G Kemball and J O S Fayrer, 2nd Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut T A Dick, "B" R H A, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense and join "O" Battery, R H A, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut I Philipps, I S C, is directed to proceed to England,

Lieut J E L Bruce, R A, is directed to proceed from Dehra Dun to Kohat and join No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery for duty.

The undermentioned officer has qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieut R H McVittie Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battalion Northamberland Fusiliers—Lieut F C Turner, on private affairs.

1st Battalion, King Royal Rifles Corps—Lieut E Northey, for hundred and thirty days, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—19th Punjab Infantry—Capt D Beames, for one hundred and twenty days, to Rawal Pindi, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers will accompany His Excellency on tour:—Major-Genl W Galbrath, C B, Adjt-Genl in India; Major-Genl E Stadman, C B, Qr-Mr-Gel in India. Joins His Excellency at Calcutta; Col I S M Hamilton, D S O, Military Secy; Capt L D Helbert, Interpreter; Capt S C F Jackson, Aide-de-Camp; Lieut C H H Gough, Aide-de-Camp, Joins His Excellency at Calcutta; Lieutenant Q G K Agnew. Aide-de-Camp Joins His Excellency at Calcutta; and Surgn-Capt F H Treherne, Surgn to His Excellency.

With the sanction of Government, the Comamnner-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt W H Faskon, 10th Bengal Lancers, to be Bde Major to the Inspr-Genl of Cavalry in India.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the ollowing appointment:—19th Bengal Lancers—2nd-Lieut K H Jackson, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation.

The following officer has qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster:—2nd-Lieut R G B Lovett, 1st Battn R W Fusiliers.

Capt R R L Heygate R A is directed to proceed from Julundur to England, on transfer to Depot Field Artillery.

Corps of Sappers and Miners.—Lieut A B R Hildebrand R E attached to the Military Works Dept, is posted to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned officer passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani:—Lieut the Hon.ble R H Malsha 7th Hussars.

The undermentioned officers passed the lower standard examination in Pushtu:—Major W A D O O'Mealy Lieut L A G Hanmer 1st Punjab Cavalry.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England. Royal Artillery. Col on the staff D V Shortland, Comdg Royal Artillery, Bombay Circle, pending retirement.

2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regt—Capt R de H Burton, for six months on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regt.—2nd Lieul M E Bruce for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Seaforth Hylanders—Major K R Mackenzie, for twelve months on private affairs.

2nd Battalion R W S Regt—Lieut W J T Glasgow, for six months, on medical certificate.

With the approval of Government the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the Subordinate Medical Department sengal, are permitted to resign his service:—No. 301 Hospital Assistant Mehrban Ali and No. 541 Hospital Assistant Gokul Chand.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Bengal Infantry—Capt G S Goldsmid, Offg Wing Commander, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Hewett, vacated on electing for permanent civil employ.

24th Punjab Infantry—2nd-Lieut A Skeen, King's Own Scottish Borderers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

Lieut-Col H W D Riley, 2nd Battn, Border Regt, will be placed on half pay on the 20th Oct 1893, on completing four year's service in command of the Battalion; and he is permitted to proceed to England.

The undermentioned officer is detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot:—Capt D J Barton, 2nd Battn, Oxfordshire Lt Infy.

Military Works Dept—On arrival in India the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are posted as stated opposite their names:—Lieut H B D Campbell, Sirhind and Lahore Command, Mian Mir; 2nd-Lieuts E A Tandy, Meerut Command, Agra; A Gardiner, Presidency and Oudh, Command, Fort William: C R Tonge, Bombay Command, Poona; A J Close, Madras Command, Bangalore; R G King, Presidency and Oudh Command, Fort William; A T Chamier, Meerut Command, Meerut: and E N Stockley, Presidency and Oudh Command, Allahabad.

Lieut C G W Hunter, R E, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Lucknow.

Lieut W A Harrison, R E, is transferred from the Presidency and Oudh to the Madras Command.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd-Lieuts J W O'Dowda, C V Molony, T P C Smith, Royal West Kent Regt.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery—Major J R H Allen, No 22 Company, Eastern Division (Heavy Battery), for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

10th Bengal Lancers—Lieut E St A Wake, to Peshawar, inclusive, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles—Lieut N Macpherson, in India, from the 17th July to the 14th December 1893, inclusive on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Assist Apothecary S T Dean is granted three months leave in India, on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules of 1875.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.
(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr L F Morshead, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Hajipur, Muzafforpur, is transferred to Kurseong in the Darjeeling district, on being relieved of his present appointment by Mr E M Konstam.

Mr H F T Maguire, Magte and Collr, on leave, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Khulna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Brajendra Nath Dé, or until further orders.

Mr C Bompas, Asst Magte and Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy-Collrs, and is posted to the headquarters station of the Midnapore district on being relived of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Khulna, by Mr H F T Maguire.

Mr F H T Skrine, Offg Magte and Collr, Bhangalpur, is confirmed in that appointmet.

Mr H C Williams, Offg Magte and Collr, Darbhanga, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Romesh Chunder Dutt, C I E Magte and Collr, Midnapore, on furlough, is appointed to be Magte and Collr of Burdwan.

Mr J Windsor, sub pro tem, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr of the second grade is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Champaran district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Burdwan by Mr Romesh Chunder Dutt, C I E.

Mr H C Streatfeild, Asst Magte and Collr, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Muzaffarpur district.

Mr E H D'Oyly, Asst Snpdt of Police, has been granted by H M'sSecy State for India an extension of extraordinary leave without for six months.

Mr W H King Ex Engr, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India furlough for twelve months in extension of that previously granted in this Govt Notification No 293 of 22nd Oct 1892.

Mr D H Horn, Ex Engr, is posted to the Office of the Suptdg Engr, South-Western Circle, and vested with the powers of an Insptr of Works.

Mr T H Clowes, Asst Engr, is on return from the furlough granted in Bengal Govt Notification No 1, dated 3rd Jan 1893, posted to the Cossye Division.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers Bombay and Poona.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY!—(400) Days going REGULATORS on weight in splendid WALNUT cases; height 5 feet; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 125.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

NEWEST PATTERNS in Gents' Silver Studs and Links. Shirt Studs, Re. 1-8 per Set; Links, Rs. 2-8 per Pair; and Full Links, Rs. 4-8. Large Variety.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, a TEACHER, for the Matriculation Class. Must have good experience in Teaching. A thorough knowledge of the English language indispensable. Salary according to qualification. Maximum Rs. 100. Apply till the 18th instant to the JOINT HON. SECY., Anj. Islam School, Hornby Road.

WANTED, a good Native AYAH, or CHILD BEARER, to go to Assam. Also a COOK and KHITMUTGAR. Apply to "H. M.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a MANAGER, for the Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., to take charge of the Carding and Spinning Department of their Mills. Applications to be forwarded before 10th November to the AGENTS, at Ahmedabad.

WANTED, Two Single Beater CREIGHTON OPENERS, second-hand and in Good Order, State cost and where they can be seen. Apply to Messrs. RALLI BROS.

WANTED, Immediately, for an Up-country Paper, VERBATIM REPORTER. Apply "JOURNALIST," care of this Office.

WANTED, a Competent and Experienced WEAVING MASTER for a local Mill. Apply, stating Terms, with Copies of testimonials, to "C. N. R.," care of this Paper.

JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2 and 1-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured of Selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul tobaccos, and we doubt not that they will meet with the entire approval of all who will try them.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN POTTERY, Drapings and Old Arms. Our collection is unique, and cannot be rivalled in India. Very suitable for decorative purposes.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

PLEASANT and REFRESHING DRINK.— Just unpacked per s. s. Caster, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, of Superior Quality, Rs. 4-8 per doz. bottles; As. 6 per Bot. Trial orders Solicited.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

RIPON, MAHABLESHWAR.—A most conveniently situated High Class Hotel. Situation unequalled for Salubrity. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—PINTO'S HOTEL.—The Ladies and Gentlemen are informed that this Cool, Comfortable and Well-known Hotel is NOW OPEN. Cuisine Unsurpassable. It is Centrally situated, near the Library, Superintendent's Office and the Churches, and not far from the Gymkhana.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, Nearest to Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most Pleasantly Situated. It has the largest Accommodation. NOT CLOSE to Native Hotels and Bazaars.

FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT—For marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., Consisting of Type, Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Pads in a neat Box. Rs. 5 only. —BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.— Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

FRESH STOCK FOR CHRISTMAS.— Just Unpacked. Bon-Bons, per Box from Annas 6 to Rs. 3. High Class Confectionery, per lb. from Annas 6 to Rs. 3. Crystallyzed Fruits in Fancy Boxes, each Annas 7 and 12.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—63, Meadows Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets; by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PSSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions or Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he has arrived in Bombay in the S. S. "TIME," with 250 First-class HORSES. Among them are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses, including Greys. Also some Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c., &c.
STABLES, opposite the Colaba Tramway Stables.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

NIXON & Co.'s "INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

SATURDAY'S commercial and financial telegram through Reuter were noticed in our report under that evening's date; and no further news through that channel is since to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	11,17,963
" " Branches...	Dec.	"	4,37,521
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	4,16,863
Government Securities	Dec.	"	4,78,206
Other authorized "	Dec.	"	42,025
Loans	Dec.	"	85,110
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	"	8,26,697
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	28,196
Cash..............	Dec.	"	22,93,866

With native traders occupied in making up their books in view of the near approach of the *Dewali*, and export business remaining very quiet, there was nothing in the course of trade again last week to lead to important change in the financial position; and the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day shares, accordingly, but little alteration in that direction since the date of the last Return. Instead of an addition to French Deposits as disclosed on the previous occasion, there had been, it is true, a diminution of some 4 lakhs; while the increase in Bills Discounted had been rather more than in the week preceding at 8¼ lakhs; and Loans had diminished to a rather smaller extent; but the total increase in the trade requirements during the notice under period is represented by only 11¼ lakhs. Withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Bank's head offices and branches, aggregating over 15¼ lakhs, partly met by the realization of Government Securities however, reduced the Bank's Cash Balance by nearly 23 lakhs, making the figures stand at 225¾ lakhs.

COTTON.—Saturday's activity in this staple has not been sustained to-day, and the market has relapsed into a state of quietude, while prices have receded Re. 1 per candy. The only business for export reported to-day is the purchase of 100 new ready Bengals at Rs. 193¼ per candy; and contracts for 300 bales of the same, for November delivery, at Rs. 179-80 per candy; while the Mills have taken only 600 bales, consisting of 450 old Barsee at Rs. 190 and 100 Dhulia, at Rs 150 and 50 ready new Dhula, at Rs. 185 per candy.

With the exception of a fall of less than half-an inch of rain at Bellary, the weather all over the Cotton area, according to the official telegrams from the districts received this morning, had remained bright and seasonable. The picking of the crop was general throughout the Bongal and Oomrawattee circles, Cotton arriving in small quatities in all the districts of the former, and at Dhulia and Julgaum in the latter, while arrivals were expected early in Barsee. In the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar circles the plants were flourishing; and in the first two they were in flower in a more or less advanced stage.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been taken to only a small extent to-day by shippers, the tone of the former market having been dull and that of the latter quiet; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton........	1,522	bales.
Wheat........	5,959	cwts.
Linseed	4,345	"
Rapeseed	879	"
Gingelly........	6,598	"
Poppyseed........	808	"
Groundnuts	871	"
Castorseed	3,870	"
Rice........	1,914	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet, not to say dull, but we hear that business has been done to-day for Marseilles shipment by the middle of the month, at 14s. to 14s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at 1s. 3 1/8d for Bank Telegraphic, for transfer to the end of March; and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for delivery for the remainder of this year, 1s. 3 11-32d. for January-March, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for April-May. A fair amount of Mercantile Bills have been placed, principally for delivery this year; and 1s. 3 5-32d. Bank Demand has been given well forward. The following are our closing quotations, this evening, and the Banks will not re-open until Friday, on account of the *Dewali* holidays:—

Bank Bills on Demand...		1s. 3 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........		1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...		1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·61	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been next to nothing doing in this market to-day either for Money or Account, the *Dewali* holidays, having virtually commenced; but 105 1-16 has been the nominal quotation for Fours in the former position, and 104 7/8 in the latter, and these, with 3½ per Cents at 98¼ may be taken as final rates, this market also closing this evening until Friday.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for the holidays.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13/16.
Bar Silver	32 1/8

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Avoca left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending November 4, compared with the statement of October 28, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.		Oct. 28. Rs.	Nov 4. Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities		41,00,000	41,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......		55,74,130	44,56,167
Do. do. at Branches		38,88,899	34,51,378
Other Deposits		3,62,60,376	3,58,43,513
Post Bills		5,319	5,319
Cash Credits, undrawn		40,68,596	39,44,202
Rs. ..		6,38,97,320	6,18,00,579
ASSETS.			
Govt. & other authorized Securities.		1,18,04,359	1,12,84,128
Cash Credits on do. do.		62,43,234	61,95,[illegible]
Loans do. do. do.		61,43,923	63,58,818
Current Accounts overdrawn		..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased		1,37,48,783	1,45,69,482
Dead Stock	Rs. 6,77,886		
Applied in reduction	2,85,000		
		3,92,886	3,92,886
Stamps, &c.		23,183	24,098
Bullion		..	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...		3,70,638	3,98,884
Cash and Currency Notes		2,48,70,262	2,35,76,396
Rs. ..		6,38.97,320	6,18,00,579

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th November, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	1	45 p.m.	39	47
Teheran	6	2	31 p.m.	...	28
Suez	6	2	20 p.m.	...	35

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 6th November, 1893.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras........	5	10	...	13

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ACWORTH—November 4, at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Roger Sedgwick, Anna Diana, widow of the late N. B. Acworth, Esq., of the Hook, Herts, aged 73 years. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACKAY—November 5, at 2, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, the wife of Captain James B. Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATTERSBY—October 29, at Meerut, the wife of Surgeon-Major H L Battersby, A M S, of a son.
CLAIR-SMITH—October 28, at Calcutta, the wife of the late Harry Dabron Clair-Smith, of a daughter.
GRACEY—October 28, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel T Gracey, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
ODLING—October 30, at Salthill, Darjiling, the wife of C W Odling, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MALCOLM—CLEGHORN—November 1, at the Old or Mission Church, by the Rev Herbert Gouldsmith, Edward Malcolm, son of Alex Malcolm, Esq, Priestland, Dumfries, to Fina, daughter of William Cleghorn, Esq., of Logie House, Dundee.
SKONE—KIRBY—October 30, at All Saint's Church, Chybassa, Singbhoom, by the Rev A Logsdail, Thomas Skone, the youngest son of John Skone, Esq, of Bristol, England, to Anne, the elder daughter of Joseph Kirby, Esq, P W D.

DEATHS.

DICSON—October 25, at Kalighat, Mr Alexander Dickson, General Superintendent, South Sylhet Tea Co, Ld.
ELLIOTT—October 24, at Chakradharpur, Arthur Elliot, formerly of the Borsapori TeaEstate, Assam, aged 29 years.
GARLAND—October 24, at Mount Aboo, of enteric fever, Vincent John Garland, Captain, H M's Leinster Regiment, (Royal Canadians), and Commandant of Mount Aboo.
MUST—October 31, at Allahabad, William Henry Must, Honorary Surgeon, I M S, (Retired List), Surgeon-Captain A V R C, aged 63 years and 8 months.
MYERS—October 23, at Quetta, Conductor William Myers, Commissariat Department, of pneumonia, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1893.

THE second reading of the Parish Councils Bill has been moved by Mr. Fowler, and if all go well, that measure may be expected to find a place in the Statute Book before Christmas. Lord Salisbury, when addressing a public meet- at Preston, some three weeks ago, spoke some ambiguous words about the Bill, which were calculated, and probably intended, to leave the public, and above all the Government, in doubt as to whether it would be allowed to pass as an uncontested measure, or be met with a strenuous resistance. His lordship drew "an enormous distinction between the Parish Councils Bill and the arguments by which it has been recommended. It has been recommended, in the first place, because it would amuse the rural parishes"—his lordship two years ago declared that the parishes would much prefer a circus to a council; and, in the second place, it had been recommended because it would "in some way or another enormously improve their material position." Lord Salisbury does not believe these arguments worthy of a moment's consideration, but he still thinks it desirable to carry out the programme which the late Government laid down in 1888—the County Councils, the District Councils, and the Parish Councils. He would prefer to take the District Councils first as the more important, but that is a detail for which he would not fight. He commended the strengthening of the Local Government to the attention of his hearers because of the importance of counteracting the tendency to set up despotic departments sitting in Whitehall. Our ancestors, said Lord Salisbury, would have cut their hands off before they would have given the power now possessed by the Education Department and the Local Government Board; but Parliament has been anxious to get the work done anyhow, and with that object in view it has set up centralised boards, which are absolutely despotic, trusting that they might be restrained in time, and that their powers would not be misused. The result is, indeed, that the control of the local administrators is placed in the hands of qualified, capable, and disinterested men, who have no motives for misusing their power Lord Salisbury does not apprehend that they will abuse their power, but he fears that they carry it to excess; therefore, he desires to establish more local Councils.

It will be of considerable interest to the ingenuous native delegates who proposed and carried a resolution at the Provincial Conference, held the other day, asking that the Provincial Government shall not interfere with municipalities or local boards in this Presidency to compel them to perform their administrative duties, to learn on the authority of Lord Salisbury, that in England the tendency is to give the supreme control into the hands of capable and disinterested men, who look after the local administrations and see that they fulfil the purpose for which alone they exist. It is in this way, and in no other that it has been found possible to educate a sufficient number of competent individuals in England to administer the machinery of local self-government. The wider the area covered by County Councils and Parish Councils the greater the necessity that is felt for the vigilant supervision of capable and independent boards of control sitting in the metropolis and far removed above local influences. Having entrusted civil duties to popular representatives, the next thing found to be necessary is to see that those duties are not neglected, or the powers conferred abused. The Parish Councils Bill now before Parliament proposes to extinguish all parishes with less than 300 inhabitants each. Nearly seven thousand of the thirteen thousand parishes in England stand in that category, and are, therefore, now in some peril. The Bill is very democratic in its character, and provides that meetings of the Parish Councils shall be only held after 6 p.m., so as to enable the members of the working class to take part in their deliberations. The school-houses are to be used for Parish and Council business without payment. A proposal that all parochial charities, not ecclesiastical, shall be administered by the Councils, has raised the apprehensions of some of the clergy lest the difficulty, of proving that bequests were left for ecclesiastical purposes, may lead to the exclusion of the parish clergyman from the administration of charities intended to be under his control. Lord Cross raised a note of alarm some weeks since at this provision, and urged that the Bill should be amended so as to give legal effect to the declared intention of the ministry and not to interfere with Church rights or privileges. This is another detail for which the ex-Secretary of State for India may not deem it necessary to fight. The rural population undoubtedly take great interest in this measure, which has been introduced in fulfilment of a pledge made before the General Election, that secured for the Liberals many county seats, which they might not otherwise have captured.

IN an outspoken article on Cavalry Expenses, in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, a correspondent dwells minutely upon some of the defects of a system which frequently plunges a young officer into debt as soon as he joins the service, and occasionally keeps him in difficulties until he attains field rank. That the writer is an officer who has learned by experience all that he tells us, is quite obvious, and there can be no doubt that in the direction he indicates is to be found the solution of the problem why for years past the supply of candidates for commissions in the Cavalry has fallen off so alarmingly. The extravagant expenditure of a cavalry regiment make a substantial private income essential to enable a cavalry officer to keep his head above water. It has become a bye-word, says the writer, that whereas a lad can enter most of our infantry regiments and be accounted comfortably off with an allowance of a hundred to a hundred and fifty pounds, his existence in a cavalry regiment with a like income would be next to impossible. Even five hundred pounds a year is not considered more than enough in a cavalry corps. And in these hard times comparatively few fathers can afford to give their sons so large an allowance. In former days, when, as the correspondent reminds us, the purchase system kept military commissions exclusively for men of means, they only entered the service in the expectation of enjoying a life full of pleasant associations, giving just the requisite amount of work to avoid the ill-effects of idleness, there was no lack of officers. But that type of man is now not wanted; in these days of scientific warfare it is necessary to have officers with brains as well as money. Stiff examinations are essential and yet with a view to keeping the numerical strength of the mounted arm up to standard, the difficulties of competition have been lessened. A retrograde step of this kind cannot but be detrimental to the best interests of the service, and as the writer puts it, it is offering a premium for the dunce and the mere idle candidate to engage himself for the cavalry sooner than fail altogether to obtain a commission. Young men devoid of the necessary qualifications of income, or of horsemanship, or of brains, and perchance of idle tendencies, have been thus introduced often unwillingly into the arm of all others, which should possess leaders gifted with the best qualities and instincts of the soldier. This is a state of things which should not be allowed to exist. There can be no doubt that if the expenses of a cavalry commission were brought within rational limits, there would be an influx of capable men who would bring to the army the degree of intelligence, which it is now more than ever necessary it should possess. Attempts have been made to reduce the expenses by official interference, but they have had very little effect. So soon as a youth obtains his commission it is necessary to pay down an almost incredibly large amount for kit, equipment, and chargers. There is little remaining out of five hundred pounds when the youngster is gazetted to a Hussar regiment. Entrance to the regimental coach, polo, and sporting funds, and continuous calls for renewed subscriptions, carry off other substantial sums. Mess expenses, added to these, are out of all reason. Under these heads we have all that goes to make a cavalry officer without an independent income quite impossible, and the ways, which the correspondent of our contemporary suggests to remove the disadvantages attaching to such a position, are, if not wholly original, at least remarkably practical. He would revise the list of uniforms, cheapen them, inaugurate a clothing depot, where the best material and workmanship could be had for the lowest cost, or instead of this give the contract to a firm of tailors. Sport he does not decry, but the lavish hospitality of messes he would discourage by all possible means; advocating compulsory measures if officers will not effect desirable reforms of their own accord. Much can be done by cavalry officers themselves; more by the War Office, which cannot fail to recognise the pressing need of extensive reforms, if the efficiency of the Cavalry is to be maintained.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Peshawur, tells us that there is good reason to believe that the negotiations at Kabul are proceeding favourably. It is understood that the outstanding differences between the Amir and the Government of India are likely to be smoothed over. For some years past it has been no secret that Abdul Rahman made it a ground of complaint, or, at all events, of sarcastic observation, that while the Government of India were multiplying their exigencies and pressing upon him the necessity of putting his kingdom into a satisfactory state of defence, in order that it might be a strong buttress of the Indian Empire against foreign aggression, a deaf ear was turned when he asked that they should supply him with the wherewithal to take the measures they desired. His Highness never makes the mistake of making his estimates too low; they were fixed on a scale proportionate to the magnitude of the efforts he was asked to make, and of the interests at stake. It is not to be supposed that his Highness' expections will be met to their full extent; but it need not surprise anybody if the Amir receives a substantial increase of his subsidy. If an understanding be arrived at with regard to the manner in which it will be laid out, the money may not be thrown away. Where the money is to come from is of course a matter with which frontier politicians, or diplomatists beyond the frontier, cannot be expected to concern themselves. The engineer who built the Great Western Railway, and later on the Great Eastern Steam-ship, indignantly repudiated any responsibility for the cost of the undertakings which he had to carry out. That was an affair for the directors and the shareholders; it was enough for him to fulfil the duties of an engineer. Isambard Brunnell's principle was based on a recognition of the value of a division of labour, and has a very wide application. Our correspondent hopes that our readers in Bombay will take the same broad view of matters. On the whole it is far cheaper to lay out a few lakhs more or less in subsidising Afghan necessities than to spend eighteen or twenty crores in exhausting and useless campaigns up and down the hills and defiles of that perverse country, as we did in 1878-80. Sir Douglas Forsyth, meeting a friend in *Pall Mall* while those campaigns were in progress exclaimed: "What a waste of money! For a half-a-million of ready money, they might have bought up every man, woman, and child in Afghanistan!" Our correspondent doubts whether the Amir Abdul Rahman will receive so much to set his remoter frontiers in order; but he will, it is generally expected, receive sufficient to enable him to do a good deal in that direction.

IT was calculated that the widespread cholera epidemic throughout the province of Sind, and the prolonged break of communication on the North-West Railway, would have had an unsatisfactory effect on the sale and transport of salt in Sind, but from a report to hand yesterday, it appears that the quantity excised exceeded those of previous years and the quantities imported both by sea and by land were in excess of all former records. The financial results of the year were again satisfactory, there being a noticeable improvement in both gross and net receipts, together with a decrease in expenditure. The stocks of salt at the close of the year equalled a quarter of a million maunds. It has been decided as a matter of precaution that about two lakhs of maunds of salt should always be kept in stock at Maurypur, and the manufacture is now being regulated accordingly. The prevalence of cholera for several months during the hot weather reduced the sales at Dilyar and Saran, and in consequence of the breaches in the railway line the stock at Sukkur was at one time nearly exhausted. The necessity for always keeping a large stock in hand there was made evident, and for this purpose it appears special temporary arrangements are being made, pending the construction of new warehouses. The consumption of salt per head is not shown to have fluctuated. Every facility for the purchase of licit salt is being given, and although the number of offences under the Salt Act has increased, the seizures of illicit salt are scarcely half of what they were a year ago—circumstances held to demonstrate the improved efficiency and vigilance on the part of the Preventive Staff.

ALL interested in shipping will be glad to learn that the Port Trust has effected a sensible reduction in the rates for the use of the Merewether Dry Dock. The Port Trust Administration Report, recently published shows that during 1892-93 the number of dockings in the Merewether Dry Dock was 119, or 56 more than in the previous year. The charge for docking was reduced in 1892-93 from 8 annas to 6½ annas per ton. The increase was in the number of small vessels, and the average tonnage fell from 1961 to 1524 tons per vessel. The Port Trustees have now notified a further reduction in the rates for docking. The charge of 6½ annas per gross ton is retained for vessels under 3,000 tons gross register, but for vessels of larger tonnage the charge is to be a graduated one, namely, 6 annas per ton for vessels of 3,000 tons or over, 5½ annas per ton for ships of 3,500 tons, and 5 annas per ton where the tonnage exceeds 4,000. The other charges remain as before. The dock is 557 feet long: the width of entrance is 65½ feet and the depth on the blocks at high water ordinary spring tides is 26 feet 2 inches. The entrance is from the wet docks and not direct from the harbour, which is an advantage, as the dock can be used independently of the tides. No commission or fee is charged on stores or material brought into dock for cleaning, painting, or repairing vessels, nor is any charge made for moving vessels from any berth in the Prince's or Victoria Docks to the Dry Dock, and back again. The Trustees issue licenses to qualified persons to clean or repair vessels. The leading engineering firms in Bombay are quite confident to execute repairs to the hull or machinery of the largest vessels.

OUR London correspondent reports the death of two old Bombayites—Captain Crockett, formerly of the Indian Navy, and Mr. Macdonald, whose name will be remembered in connection with the Bank of Bombay, and who was in recent years identified with the fortunes, or perhaps, we should say, the misfortunes of the New Oriental Bank.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 14th October, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1892 of 4,046 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 23,140 in the earnings.

LADY BURGHERSH, afterwards Countess of Westmoreland, in a letter written just before Napoleon's exile in Elba, gives some interesting particulars of the Empress Marie Louise. It is on the authority Prince Esterhazy and Prince Wenzel Leichtenstein, who had just returned from Fontainebleau, whither they had been sent on a mission to the Empress by the Emperor of Austria. "She cried," they told her, "very much, but consented to leave Bonaparte," for which (says the letter-writer) "I think she is a monster, for she certainly pretended love for him, and he always behaved very well to her." The Empress, according to these authorities, said she would not see her husband before his departure, for if she saw him and he asked her to go with him, she knew she could not refuse him; but that to obey her father, and for the good of her child, she agreed to go to Vienna. "I think," adds Lady Burghersh, "it is quite disgusting in her to abandon him in his misfortunes." But her daughter, Lady Rose Weigall, tells us that subsequently, in Italy, her mother formed a warm friendship with Marie Louise, which lasted uninterruptedly till the ex-Empress's death, and that she always spoke of her as a most lovable person—affectionate and generous almost to excess, and possessing much common sense, which, however, was marred by an extreme diffidence and distrust of herself which made her always the tool of others.

IN France the generally received opinion is that the anecdote about Marshal MacMahon associated with the famous phrase "I am here; here I remain" ("J'y suis, J'y reste") is that it is as apocryphal as our own story about Wellington's "Up. Guards, and at 'em!" Among those who tell the anecdote about MacMahon there is not even an agreement as to the circumstances under which it was uttered. As a rule it is alleged to have been said at the taking of the Malakoff, and the phrase is undoubtedly characteristic of the Marshall's attitude on that occasion; but some have attributed it to a critical period during the battle of Magentas, while others again have even placed the saying so late as 1877, when MacMahon, in spite of his unpopularity, obstinately refused to resign his office as President. The latter supposition is clearly inadmissible, as the phrase can be proved to have been attributed to him much earlier, but it was very much in vogue during the latter part of the Marshal's tenure of office as being curiously applicable to his political attitude. Another phrase with which he will always be associated is Grambett's "Submit or resign" "Se soumettre ou se demettre" which arose in 1877 out of these same circumstances.

Now that Marshal MacMahon has shared the common fate, there exists in France only one man who has ever been the Head of the State and that is the present President. All President Carnot's predecessors in fact are dead. The present Republic had been established little more than two years when the last surviving occupant of the throne, Napoleon III., died. M. Thiers, who had previously succeeded him as first President of the Third Republic in 1871, died in 1877, having resigned four years earlier. The next President was Marshal MacMahon, whose term of office extended from 1873 to 1879, and to him succeeded M. Grevy, who ruled from 1879 to 1887, when he gave way to M. Carnot. M. Grevy died two years ago. During the twenty-three years of the existence of the present regime, only one President, M. Grevy, has completed his term of office and been re-elected for another seven years. M. Grevy, however, had to resign not long after his re-election. Whether M. Carnot will be re-elected on the expiration of his term in a little more than a year's time from now remains to be seen. His most formidable competitor was undoubtedly removed by the death of M. Jules Ferry.

THE writer of the article on "Contemporary Poets and Versifyers," who, in the new number of the "Edinburgh Review," slashes about him in so unsparing a fashion, points out that there seems to be an impression—judging from the numerous questions that were addressed to Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons—that the office of Poet Laureate is a Ministerial appointment. As he observes, the Poet Laureate is a Court official, and the appointment rests formally with the Lord Chamberlain, though it is perhaps fitting that the opinion of the Prime Minister for the time being should have some influence on the selection.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BATTLE WITH THE MATABELES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The official account of the battle with the Matabeles states that on the 25th ultimo six hundred Whites and one thousand Mashonas engaged a force of five thousand Matabeles, who were mostly armed with rifle.

The enemy attacked the laager of the Chartered Company's men at dawn and were repulsed. An hour later they again advanced to within a hundred yards of the laager and were mowed down by the Maxim guns and forced to retreat into the bush from which they were dislodged by mounted parties.

Our native allies suffered heavily.

Nov. 6.

Latest advices from the Cape state that Lobengula with about seven thousand of his followers failing in his attempt to escape in the direction of the Zambesi is returning towards Buluwayo, and another battle is shortly expected.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The troopship Serapis has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

Colonel G. Trevor, C.S.I., Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, has taken one month's privilege leave, to accompany his son, who has been very ill, to Suez.

It is said that Colonel Abbott, who has returned from furlough, will act for Colonel Trevor.

SENTENCE OF THE RAMPUR MURDERERS.

Mustafa Khan and Saadulla Khan, the two men, who were recently under trial at Rampur, in connection with the murder of Azim-ud-din Khan Bahadur, late Vice-President of that State, are each found guilty, and sentenced; the former to transportation for life, and the latter to death.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 6.

The dinner at Falknamah with Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah, on Saturday night, was much enjoyed by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wenlock. The handsome palace was beautifully lit up, the grounds in the front being illuminated with coloured fairy lamps, which gave a quaint, yet pretty, effect, having the appearance of a parterre.

The afternoon ride through the city on elephants delighted their Excellencies, the back of an elephant being even a better place to view the thousand-and-one strange sights of such an unique city as Hyderabad than the box seat of a penny 'bus.

Yesterday was Sunday, and it was observed by Lord and Lady Wenlock as a day of rest.

This morning their Excellencies left by special train for Wadi, at 10-20 o'clock, where they join the mail train. The departure was private. The train was accompanied by Mr. Pendlebury, Agent to H. H. the Nizam's State Railway, as far as Wadi.

Lord and Lady Wenlock's visit to Hyderabad has been a great success. As usual H. H. the Nizam and the nobility of Hyderabad has displayed their lavish hospitality towards their distinguished guests. Every arrangements had been made by the Resident to show Hyderabad and its environments at their best. Partly owing to his Excellency's lameness and partly due to the closeness with which the social functions and entertainments followed each other several events had to be postponed. The transport arrangements were as usual under the charge of Mr. Ulett, Superintendent, H. H. the Nizam's stables; and every arrangement was made for the comfort of his Excellency and party in driving from one sight to another and one festivity to the next. Lord and Lady Wenlock must leave Hyderabad with a sense of having thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The weather has been fine throughout.

A LANCE-CORPORAL CHARGED WITH MURDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

A Lance-Corporal of the Welsh Regiment has been arrested at Secunderabad, charged with the murder of a gate-keeper at Guntakal. The murdered man has hitherto been regarded, as an hero who died in defence of a woman's honor, but this is now declared to be a myth. It was owing to a quarrel over a question of money. The deceased is alleged to have attacked the corporal with a knife.

THE WEATHER.

Very monsoonish weather blows here for the last two days, nearly ten inches of rain fell.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Nov. 6.

The examination of Baldevdas was resumed. He said he was running away, and was pursued by two or three Mussulmans and struck on the head, back, and hand. The policemen rescued him. He identified out of the accused those who struck Nagardas and Valabh.

Narayan, a disciple of Baliramdas Mohant, killed in the riots, was then examined. He stated that Bhuria Bawa's mundir was supported by contributions from Bombay and generally from eighty to one hundred Sadhus, and at big pilgrimages a thousand Sadhus and more were fed there daily. He witnessed the killing of Nagardas and Valabh, and identified two out of the accused as being among the murderers.

Pranjivan Bhagwan Sampura, a Brahmin of Patan, was then examined. He stated that before 1891 the Motikhel *tajias* were immersed in the sea, near Mangolisha's Durga and Nani Khel *tajias* in Heran, north of Narsinghat. He witnessed the Mussulmans striking Baliram and Karsandas on the *agashi*, and the killing of Valabh and Nagardas. He identified some of the accused as taking part.

Raghunathdas Bawa was then called and deposed that he saw the Mussulmans getting over the *agashi*, and witnessing one person striking Baliram.

His examination will be resumed after the Dewalee holidays.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentine, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Communication with Equador interrupted.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

PIONEERS AND PROGRESS OF FOOTBALL.

He was a tall, dark-haired young man, lithe and athletic, and it was his great delight to play centre-forward in the football combination known in history as the Wanderers. This is the club which captured the Cup of the Football Association five years out of the first seven that it was competed for. During the twenty or more intervening years those raven locks have become freely ticked with grey, but the quondam centre-forward still has a straight, well set up appearance, and he is one of the busiest of men in the world of sport. His name, C. W. Alcock, is familiar on both sides of the globe. Football—Association football—has developed by leaps and bounds since the days when the Wanderers were perfectly invincible. Indeed, it has progressed so rapidly that we are very apt to lose sight of the labourers of the pioneers of the game; of the men who really made the present system possible. I propose then to stop and think about some of these forerunners—such as C. W. Alcock, J. C. Clegg, Major Marindin, and Lord Kinnaird—who have done more for football than the majority of the present generation of players and enthusiasts wot of. Plain speaking is relished by Englishmen. It has been the fashion for some few years to grumble about Mr. Alcock, to declare that he is a dilatory correspondent, and to denounce the Football Association generally. It is human to err, and Mr. Alcock may at times have erred. And let him who has never erred be the first fault-finder. The Association may not have kept abreast of the latter-day development of the game, but this has been so marvellous, so rapid, so electrifying, that the organisation would have performed prodigies in management had it realised everybody's ideas. Mr. Alcock has, on the whole, been a worthy official, and the action and influence of the Association have altogether been remarkably healthy. The executive of the Association have during a long series of years, displayed much tact, discretion, foresight, and sound common-sense. Knowing what I do of kindred bodies, I make bold to declare that its officials and its policy leave little to grumble at.

MR. C. W. ALCOCK, SECRETARY OF THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. C. W. Alcock is not a native of the South. Oddly enough, he was born in a town which has become a great centre of Association football. I refer to Sunderland. It was there on the banks of the Wear, in 1842, that Mr. Alcock saw the light. He was educated at Harrow, where he played much football. He was a distinguished member of one of the house teams at that famous public school, and the love of the game has never left him. It should never be forgotten that we owe the revival of football to the old public schoolmen of England. The year 1857 saw the formation of the old Sheffield club, which was for a long period one of the most influential in the country. There was very little organised football playing in those days, but Sheffield soon found imitation in the South. A few enthusiastic Old Harrovians, including C. W. Alcock, and J. F. Alcock, his brother, stimulated by memories of their glorious rough-and-tumble battles at school, established the Forest Club, which used to kick a ball about on the borders of Epping Forest. The movement spread around Hendon to Nottingham, and a few other centres. The Football Association was practically founded at a meeting at the Freemason's Tavern, on December 8, 1863. In this year the Forest club became the Wanderers, to whom I have already referred. In three years' time Sheffield challenged London. The challenge was accepted, and this, the first important contest ever decided, was played in Battersea Park early in 1866, and C. W. Alcock was one of the four players supplied to the London team by the Wanderers. The first honorary secretary to the Football Association was Mr. E. C. Morley, who was succeeded by Mr. R. W. Willis, and Mr. R. G. Graham, all members of the Barnes Club. In Feb., 1870, by which time the Association had become firmly established, and included a federation of about thirty clubs, Mr. Graham retired, and the secretary then appointed was Mr. C. W. Alcock, who has held the office since—for more than 23 years. It is hardly necessary to supplement such a statement as this. In the following autumn—October, 1871—the Association founded its Historic Challenge Cup, and no one has had more trouble over the series of competitions then inaugurated than Mr. Alcock. This gentleman was very largely instrumental in establishing the annual contest between England and Scotland. In the autumn of 1870, he made special efforts to demonstrate the attractiveness of football in London, and arranged games between Englishmen and Scots resident in the metropolis. Four matches were played in 1870 and 1871, but Mr. Alcock proposed that these should be abandoned for genuine International matches to be played alternately each year in London and Glasgow. This suggestion was adopted by the celebrated Queen's Park, then about five years old, and the first encounter between the two countries was played at Partick, Glasgow, on November 30th, 1872. Mr. Alcock was chosen to play, but was an absentee. Indeed he has thrice been elected captain of England, and he played against Scotland at Glasgow in 1875. Even then the game was not fashionable in the provinces. In 1874 there was one club in Birmingham; in two years there were over 20. Organisations sprang up like mushrooms, and in 1879 it was necessary to map the country out into districts for the cup competition. Despite the opposition of the Southern clubs in November, 1884, a sub-Committee of the Football Association reported that it was expedient to legalise professionalism.

HE STOOD ALONE IN THE SOUTH.

Those who are ever ready to growl about Mr. Alcock's remissness in answering a letter should never forget that Mr. Alcock from the very first recognised the necessity of legalising and controlling professionalism, and that he was the advocate of the new movement against the raving hordes of the South. This should never be overlooked. Both by voice and pen—for Mr. Alcock is a skilled journalist of great experience—as he always advocated that which he considers honestly best in the interests of this grand old game, which has come down to us through dim and distant centuries, despite the anathemas of the Church and the enactments of the State. Mr. Alcock is one of the few men who took part in the early revival of the pastime, and has remained faithful to the last. He is one of the links connecting the past with the present, and I say—with real enthusiasm—all honour and glory to the pioneers of modern Association football. We cannot pay the debt we owe to these men. May I be permitted to add that Mr. Alcock has been a cricketer of ability, and is secretary of the famous Surrey club; that he is a Town Councillor and magistrate at Richmond; and that he has once or twice induced Royalty to patronise football matches.

MR. J. C. CLEGG.

I have already referred to the foundation of the old Sheffield club, and to the institution of the England and Scotland match. If you have an opportunity of looking at the names of the English eleven who took part in his historic meeting at Partick you will see that of Mr. J. C. Clegg, of Sheffield, who is described as one of the four "middles." This gentleman, like Mr. Alcock, has been constant in his affection for the exhilarating football scrambles. Mr. J. C. Clegg is to-day one of the four vice-presidents of the Football Association, and I venture to think there's hardly a gentleman connected with that important body who is more respected. Mr. Clegg was very well known in connection with both the Sheffield and Sheffield Wednesday clubs, while other members of the family shared his practical enthusiasm for the sport. Indeed, time was when no Sheffield team could be considered representative without the Cleggs. J. C. Clegg, too, was a great amateur runner, and he now possesses a collection of cups and other trophies which can probably only be equalled by that of another old footballer—Mr. Sam Weller Widdowson, of Notts Forest. Mr. J. C. Clegg, who is a member of the very well-known firm of Clegg and Sons, solicitors, is just about the safest, soundest, and yet the most daring, and most autocratic referee in the three kingdoms. He decides quickly, and it is perfectly useless to argue with him when he has once made up his mind. Players know this and they recognise his powers. Mr. Clegg like Major Marindin, knows how to control excited disputants. As a matter of fact, Mr. Clegg is a firm friend of the professional footballer. Although he is a teetotaler, a non-smoker, and a good Christian, he does not hold himself aloof from the field of action. His pet aversion is gambling, and during the time that he was chairman of the Council of the Football Association he made this evident by the stringent but wise regulations laid down against betting. Mr. Clegg is a tall, thin, active man, and is evidently not one whit the worse for his participation in sports and pastimes long ago.

MAJOR MARINDIN.

The reference to Major F. A. Marindin calls to mind another old football player who has rendered incalculable service to the game. "The Major," however, has ceased to be actively and publicly interested. Still I cannot forget his commanding figure on the field of action. The Marindins are an old Huguenot family, and Francis Arthur, the son of a clergyman, was born on May Day, 1838, at Weymouth. At Eton he doubtless participated in the turmoil of the "wall" game of the football. He joined the Royal Engineers in 1855, and served Her Majesty with distinction, but he is now an important Board of Trade official. It is not, however, with Major Marindin as a public servant that I am chiefly concerned. He was always a sportsman. He was placed on the committee of the Football Association in 1867, and in 1874 became its president, an office which he filled with great aplomb until 1890, when he was succeeded by Lord Kinnaird. Thus he was the president of this body during the rapid evolution of modern Association football, and rendered invaluable service both at the council meetings and on the field. We should remember that Major Marindin was the founder of the Royal Engineers Football Club, who won the cup in 1875, after a drawn game with the old Etonians, while they had the honour of playing the final on three other occasions. He afterwards helped to bring the Old Etonians into existence. Major Marindin was an excellent back and goalkeeper, for he was both clever and hard-working. In 1873—exactly twenty years ago—Major Marindin took part in the first football tour ever made in England. It was in the month of December that the Royal Engineers had a trip northwards. The eleven included such players as Majors Marindin and Merriman, Captain Senny-Tailvons, Von Donop, and A. G. Goodwyn. They took part in three matches, and defeated the Sheffield Club, the Derbyshire Association, and Notts Forest. I have a great reverence for the men who evolved this idea and carried out the scheme. Each one of those matches was a demonstration of football and was a liberal education to country organisations. I have no doubt that this tour of the Royal Engineers did more to popularise football in the provinces than anything else which was ever done. The Engineers were the first players who demonstrated the advantages of combination. They practised what they called "lining-up," and were undoubtedly the pioneers of the modern combination game. Notts Forest one of the most brilliant clubs in the country a few years afterwards attributed their success very largely to the object lesson set them by the Royal Engineers. Thus I say we can never repay the debt we owe to some of these old players.

LORD KINNAIRD.

And now I cannot conclude my notes upon the veterans, the lights of other days if you will, without alluding to the present noble president of the Football Association, Lord Kinnaird. Although Lord Kinaird is a Scotchman both by birth and pedigree he has done more for the game in England than in his native land. Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird, eleventh Baron, was born on February 15, 1847, and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. It was on the playing fields of Eton that he too learned to love the noble pastime, and in the "seventies," when the old public school boys were the heroes of the arena, no one was more prominent that the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, who was a most sterling full back. He assisted the Old Etonians in the famous cuptie struggles. There was never any difficulty in spotting "old Kinnaird," for he always wore white "ducks," and was very determined. More than one famous forward has confessed to me how they were "bottled up by that beggar Kinnaird." In 1873, the same year that he took his Master of Arts degree, he had the honour, as a member of the London Wanderers, of playing at the Oval for Scotland against England. He was married in 1875, but his passion for football did not desert him when he joined the Benedicts, for until quite recently he has taken part in minor matches. He was for many years the treasurer of the Football Association, and has, since the resignation of Major Marindin, been its president. Lord Kinnaird is not an orator; he is not a talker; he is a quiet and useful worker, who is universally respected by those who know him best. Let me add that his lordship is a muscular Christian. He is by no means the preconceived idea of a nobleman. Earnest, quiet, modest, kind, considerate, benevolent, and thoroughly sociable, he is also devoutly religious. He is a good man first, and a good sportsman second Men like Lord Kinnaird and Mr. J. C. Clegg exercise the very best influence on the game of football, and it will be a sad day for our noble pastime when such withdraw their countenance from it.

GREAT PLAYERS: NICHOLAS JOHN ROSS.

Such, then, are a few brief notes of one or two of the men who have watched Association football develop from a schoolbhoy's romp into an amateur's pastime, and hence on to a great peofessional sport in which hundreds and thousands of people are keenly interested. I could discourse to you of other players—amateur and professional—whose influence has been, comparatively speaking, confined to the field. I could talk to you of the Bambridges, the Curshams, Billy Mosforth, N. C. Bailey, Swepstone, Sam Widdowson, Cobbold, Goodhart, the brothers Walters, Lindley, Lofthouse, the Goodalls, Arnott, Charles Campbell, and hosts of other players, but their names and fame will rest upon their exploits in the field. These were—some of them still are—great artists in the manipulation of the football, but I cannot crowd a criticism of the best men of a quarter of a century into the limits of this article. I can only refer in conclusion to two men who may be taken as being among the best players who ever lived, and who are certainly the most skilful exponents of latter-day professionalism. I refer to N. J. Ross, of Preston North End, and John Goodall, of Derby County—the one representing the art of defence, and the other the science of attack. Of course, I know full well that enthusiastic clubmen will name the heroes of their own pet organisations, but I shall rely on my own judgment. Nicholas John Ross is a native of Edinburgh, and the date of his birth is December 6, 1862. While young Ross was still at school the Queen's Park club—all honour to early schoolmasters, Queen's Park and the Royal Engineers—played an exhibition game at the Scottish capital. This was in 1873, and the lad, who was a spectator, was fired with all the enthusiasm of youth to become a footballer. In 1874 Ross was the prime mover in establishing the Edinburgh Rovers for whom he played on the left wing. He passed thence to Edinburgh Hanover, which he captained and then on to the Hearts of Midlothian, whom he also commanded. He greatly distinguished himself with all these clubs. Footballers are born, not made, and Ross possessed this natural aptitude. During these nine years, from 1874 to 1883, he also learned the business of a flagger and slater, and in pursuance of his calling, so 'tis said, removed to Proud Preston in the middle of July, 1883. The North End club was then in its infancy. Originally a small cricket club, football was an after thought. The Rugby code was abandoned, for the Association and Preston North End developed into a powerful organisation. N. J. Ross is still with the North End. He once deserted the club for Everton, but soon returned to it, and N. J. Ross stands to-day a refutation of the calumny that a mercenary, a hireling, a paid man, can possess no real affection for the team he assists. I have said that Ross is a great player. There never was a greater. He has filled every position on the field except that of goalkeeper, and although his fame rests upon his achievements as a full-back, he fancies himself as a centre-forward. In this place he has worked side by side with Dr. John Smith, and I have seen him play first half at back and second half at centre, and as a centre that day he converted an impending defeat into a draw. It was quite by an accident that he was first tried by Preston as a back, with the result that he has always been retained there. He is like a man made of wire and fitted with springs. He runs like a deer, tackles like a tiger, and possesses the lissomeness and agility of an acrobat. His judgment is rarely at fault, and a more difficult man to pass I never saw. He is so thoroughly in earnest that he does not like to lose. He is an excellent all-round athlete, and has a fair idea of cricket. As a full-back, however, he has never been surpassed.

A CRACK CENTRE: JOHN GOODALL.

John Goodall is one of the meekest, mildest mannered men that ever kicked a goal or won a match. He shows you the science of football without a suspicion of violence. The way he has come out of the hurly-burly of the game after all these years is wonderful. The "Athletic News Football Annual," in describing the international players of 1892-93, says:—"J. Goodall (Derby County:—As usual." This is one of the briefest and most eloquent criticisms ever penned. It is another way of saying "See back numbers. We can say no more than we have said." Thus the same annual of 1892 remarks. "Still the most unselfish and experienced forward we have." It's true yet. John Goodall is a year younger than Ross, having been born in London in 1863. An Englishman by the birth qualification, he is essentially Scotch, and was brought up in Kilmarnock, whence he learned the rudiments of the game. Just as Ross became a back by accident, so did Goodall become a centre forward in the same way. Ten years ago Goodall, who was an iron turner, removed to Bolton, and enrolled a member of the then Great Lever Club. He was soon recognised as a heaven-sent centre forward—if heaven has aught to do with football. He next joined Preston North End, but left them four or five years ago to join Derby County, of which club he is captain. It having been discovered that Goodall was an Englishman—on the principle that a man born in a stable is a horse—he was chosen to play for England in their international contests in 1888-9-91-2-3. He can do almost anything with the ball. He is a sinuous sprinter, a dexterous dribbler and dodger, and a sure shot. Moreover, he is the personification of unselfishness, and having fed his wings he never fails to line up. John Goodall is always at home when wanted, and ready to answer a call. It is a liberal education in the art of football to watch Ross and Goodall in their respective roles. There are many other worthy professionals—such as Trainer, the North End goalkeeper—but take them for all in all as men and players we shall not often see the like of Ross and Goodall. I regret to say there are also unworthy professionals. Let you and I—writer and reader—conjure them by the memory of the men who may be described as the makers of modern football to conduct themselves both on the field and off in a manner worthy of the noble game, which should never be brought into disrepute.

THE FIRE AT BANDRA.

The results of Sunday's fire in Bandra were apparent yesterday morning, when the sun rose over the smouldering debris. The aspect that was presented was a black expanse, desolate and barren, over which hundreds of the poor people who lost all their belongings were diligently engaged in unearthing what had, perhaps, escaped the ravages of the provious afternoon's conflagration. The loss of money in bank notes and cash, which were hidden away in boxes and recesses, was in some instances considerable, especially in the case of native brokers, wood-merchants, and cattle-dealers, who were quite unable to remove them owing to the rapid manner in which the flames had taken hold of their habitations. Not a vestige remained of the eighty or ninety huts that were consumed in the fire with the exception of the upright timber which supported the roof. But these were burnt and charred to such an extent that they crumbled to pieces immediately they were touched. In walking over the spot one came upon dead goats and cats, rats and dogs, and poultry, and a cow, all of which fell victims to the flames before they could escape. Early yesterday morning the charred and blackened remains of the Mahomedan child that was burnt to death were conveyed by the unfortunate parents and friends to the burial-ground for interment. Scattered around under the shelter of the cocoanut-trees outside the radius to which the fire had spread could be seen numerous families of Mahomedans, Hindus, and Parsees, who had to spend the night in the open air on the bare ground. Their bedding and clothing had been entirely consumed, so that their lot was decidely a hard one. It was said the fire of Sunday afternoon, which wrought such dreadful destruction had been caused by a spark escaping from under a pan upon which some fish was frying. As stated yesterday, the Bandra Municipal fire-engine was sent for, but there was no staff to work it, and the single hand who was placed by this Corporation in charge of it had to secure the assistance of native hands who happened to be about. But all human efforts to cope with the flames in the way of using buckets and throwing water about from bheestie bags were beyond the bounds of possibility, and the only alternative left was to remove the cadjan thatching from these dwellings, which had not been attacked, but were in immediate danger. As it was, the dense crowd of natives that were attracted from all parts of this suburban town and crowded outside the conflagration could not be induced to render assistance by conveying water from the nearest wells, which were numerous enough, and scattering it over the huts which were still beyond the reach of the flames. They lost all self-possession and stood looking at the progress of the flames and lamenting over their loss of the household property. The lofty palm-trees above the scene of dissolution bore evidence of the frightful conflagration. At this season of the year their leaves dry up somewhat under the intense heat of the sun, while their long slender trunks become hard and dry, and consequently easily take fire. This likelihood was visible on Sunday when the flames were fanned by the strong wind. The density of growth and close manner in which they are planted to each other caused the conflagration to be maintained above for fully twenty minutes. Showers of sparks were carried towards the sea and set the huts on fire on the other side of the road in a short time, though it was considered probable the roadway dividing them on either side would form a sufficient gap and check the ravages of the flames. But the wind was too high and hut after hut caught fire, and was speedily reduced to ashes. The dense volumes of smoke, which blackened the bay between Bandra and Worlee points, attracted large numbers of people. The moral to be deduced from this unfortunate occurrence is to entirely abolish the trade supplying palm-tree leaves for covering such dwellings as have been totally destroyed, and adopting measures for coping with an outbreak of fire should an emergency take place hereafter.

THE STEEN-HUDSON COMPANY.

The success of Mr. Hudson's new combination has so far proved an unqualified success. The performances each evening, at the Tivoli Theatre, have been witnessed by crowded houses, and nothing could be heartier than the manner in which the efforts of each artist are received. The Steen's part of the entertainment undergoes considerable change every evening, and Mr. Steen promises, in place of the "Cabinet Tricks," given on Saturday night, to give his wonderful second-sight scene, and perform his trick, called the "Wash Bow Test." The whole of the Steen's tricks remain as great a mystery as ever, and no one appears to be smart enough to discover how Madame Steen becomes possessed of information apparently unknown to anyone except the individual whose brain is to be tapped. However, the wonders are worked simply on a scientific basis, and the study of "how it is done" is an interesting one. Mr. Hudson's humourous songs, dances, and stump speeches are as fresh and popular as ever, and encores are loudly demanded. Miss May Habgood's splendid selections on the pianoforte are a feature of the entertainment, and her endless repertoire enables her to nightly play something new. The efforts of Miss Leslie Norman and Miss Lillie Linton are also warmly applauded, and encores are the rule throughout the performance.

One result of the international courtesies between France and Russia is that in Paris Anglomaniacs are disappearing, and Russomaniacs are taking their place. It is no longer fashionable to "five o'cloque" (take five o'clock tea). Those thoroughly in the movement call for their "samovar." The term "voiture de place" (a cab) is rapidly being displaced by "troika," and even "the general" seem disposed to try caviare. Russian literature is also being greedily devoured in translations. Here are a few Russian proverbs from a recent publication:—"A man is received according to the coat he wears; he is shown out according to the wit he has displayed." "Measure ten times, but cut only once." "The tongue is without bone; it can be turned about as much as one pleases." "Better is it to be lame than always seated." "Pity for crime is cruelty for virtue." "Economy is better than profit."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office, Dr. Thomas Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Mr. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Mr. George Cotton, Drs. C. Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee and Dominick A. D'Monte, Messrs. Dinsha Eduljee Wacha, F. Nasarwanjee Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Chubildas, Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

THE COMMISSIONER'S ABSENCE.

The President, before the business was proceeded with, read a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, expressing his inability to attend the meeting, as he had received a telegram from Home, announcing the death of his mother.

RETIRING ROOM AND LIBRARY FOR COUNCILLORS.

The first business before the Corporation was the consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to arrange, in consultation with the Commissioner, the provision of a retiring room and library for Councillors.

The Committee in their report said:—"The Commissioner showed the Committee the room on the ground-floor at the south-western end of the building, and situated under the Council Hall. The room is at present occupied by the Revenue and Refund Audit Officer, for whom the Commissioner proposes to provide accommodation in the building elsewhere. The cost of finding accommodation for clerks who will be displaced by the arrangement is estimated at Rs. 1,550, whilst the expense of fitting up the chamber as a retiring room and library for Councillors will amount to Rs. 845, exclusive of any new books that may be required. The Committee are satisfied with the position and dimensions of this room and are of opinion that it will well answer the purposes for which it is required."

Mr. George Cotton proposed that the report be approved and adopted, and that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the necessary expenses to carry out the proposals suggested in the report.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

THE DONKEY PUMP FOR THE LOVE GROVE STATION.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee the Corporation resolved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction should be given to the purchase from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at a cost of £95, of a 5" quadruple acting donkey pump, with a capacity of about 7,500 gallons, required for the Love Grove Pumping Station, especially for the more rapid charging of water to the pumps. The cost would be met from surplus cash balance.

PRIZE FUND OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Corporation next considered a letter to the President, from the Commissioner, renewing his proposal that the Corporation should make a grant of Rs. 500 towards the Prize Fund of the Bombay Art Society.

Mr. Kabraji proposed that a grant of Rs. 500 be made towards the prize fund of the Bombay Art Society.

Mr. Cotton, in seconding the proposition, said that the Bombay Art Society was certainly doing a very good thing in encouraging fine arts. It held an exhibition every year, where fine pictures and work of art could be seen for a very small fee. He wished the Society was able to establish a fine art gallery. Thousands of the Bombay public went there once a year to examine the works of art, which showed its popularity. The amount was so small and the object so good, that he felt sure the Corporation would not grudge to sanction the same.

Dr. Bhalchandra considered it was a mistake to grant the proposal. Thousands of people went there and paid as many rupees for their admission. The Society was thus in a flourishing condition, and the Bombay public being very generous, no support was necessary from the Corporation. It was, he thought, wise on the part of the Corporation to stick to their former resolution, and he accordingly moved an amendment that the Corporation saw no reason to reconsider their former resolution on the subject.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha seconded the amendment, and remarked that he was a lover of fine art. His sympathies will be certainly for an Art Society, which was not a society in name but an Art Society in reality. The Bombay Art Society was a very influential body, his Excellency the Governor was the patron, he (Mr. Wacha) saw on the list of the names of members many big names—he might call them big guns. (Laughter.) Of course, he admitted there were several small fries too. (Laughter.) The fishes were gulled there once a year, and a rupee was fished out from their pockets. If the intention and object of the Art Society was to educate the public of Bombay, there should have been real work of art exhibited at their annual exhibitions, but what one witnessed at the exhibition were all jim crack things. There was hardly one picture among the exhibits in Bombay which was really the work of some great master. Bombay was very much behind in the matter of fine arts. He was a regular advocate of art, and his art standard was based on good grounds. He was an advanced student of art, and he thought that the proper thing for diffusing a taste for fine art among the Bombay public was to found a national fine art gallery. The Bombay Art Society was a "pinchbeck" society. (Laughter.) There was no encouragement given so far as native art was concerned. There were prizes, but the things went to the amateurs. What did one see at the exhibition? A number of photographs, ordinary portraits, and a large number of landscape views by either amateurs or elementary students. The whole thing remained there for three or four days, after which it died out from the minds of the public. If there was a Society which would really give encouragement to art, he would be the first man to advocate a grant of Rs. 50,000 being made towards that Society.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton differed from Mr. Wacha in his remarks that the Bombay Art Society did not infuse taste for fine art among the people. He did not think it was possible, as at Home, to acquire that high knowledge of fine arts, of which Mr. Wacha said he was an advanced student. In almost every school in Bombay there was a drawing class, and the grant proposed to be paid would be well spent if utilised in giving prizes to students of fine art. He thought that free hand-drawing was included in primary education; and that it was the duty of the Corporation to spend money for the encouragement of that branch of education. The amount was very small, and the arguments in favour of granting it being very strong, he hoped the Corporation would unanimously adopt the resolution.

Dr. N. N. Katrak submitted that before passing the resolution they must consider three points. Firstly, whether the Society was self-supporting or not; secondly, whether it imparted any education to the people; and, lastly, whether they were justified in making the grant.

After some further discussion the amendment of Dr. Bhalchandra was put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

THE LYRIC COMPANY.

Mr. Frank Brett Handy, one of the proprietors of the London Lyric Company, has arrived in Bombay from England with three new people as an addition to the—if the Calcutta and Madras papers may be believed—very talented company, of which he and Mr. Smith are the head. Mr. Harry Pyne, who is well-known in Bombay, has also arrived here in the capacity of business manager to the company, which opens here at the Gaiety Theatre, on Saturday, the 18th instant, in the well-known farcical comedy, "My Uncle," which had a phenomenal run at Home. Mr. Henry Kitts, the comedian of the company, is reputed to be exceedingly clever and funny, as Mr. Benjamin Brown, the fiery old Indian civilian.

CUTCHRA-BURNING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your article on cutchra-burning in Bombay, which appeared in your issue of Tuesday last, I wish to point out an error you made with regard to the cost of incinerating refuse. You state that the cost would be three annas three pies for each cart-load; it should have been three annas three pies a ton, which is just half the amount you give. In all other respects the article was correct.—Yours, &c.,

E. GARLICK,
For Garlick and Christiansen Patentees.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 5.	
10 p.m.	76·1
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6.	
6 a.m.	75·2
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	81·5

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

The Venerable Archdeacon Lewis, writing in the *Indian Quarterly Review*, has the following article on St. Thomas's Cathedral:—

Bombay is a city which boasts many beautiful buildings which have cost Government many lakhs of rupees. The officials of the various departments of the public service have been provided with palatial offices luxuriously furnished. The new Municipal buildings are very imposing. The central Hall of the G. I. P. Railway Terminus, with its profuse decoration, marble pillars, and grained roof, is worthy to be transept in some grand Cathedral. A long line of these buildings faces the sea—Telegraph offices, Post-office, P.W.D., Secretariat, High Court, University Hall, and the Secretariat—each more than worthy of the department which it represents. In addition to these grand buildings for the administration of the various departments of Government, private benevolence, supplemented, in many instances, by grants of public money, has provided Schools, Colleges, and Hospitals. The series will not be complete until this beautiful city possesses a new Cathedral, or until the old Cathedral is properly restored—rebuilt would be the more correct word to us. It is impossible not to feel some degree of indignant shame as one stands and looks at the Bombay Cathedral from the outside of it. For nearly two hundred years the Christian inhabitants of Bombay have allowed their Cathedral church to remain as it was originally built, with the exception of the addition of an ugly tower and a beautiful chancel. For nearly thirty years no effort has been made to complete the restoration of which the new chancel was the beginning. This most ungainly edifice, with its stormblackened tower, squat walls, convex roof, and windows of no architectural design—a temporary lean-to, composed of thatch and sheets of corrugated iron, keeping out the rain where the newer chancel arch springs above the roof of the old nave—is a sight which fills the heart with sorrowful wonder. For all this many of us love the old building, ugly and inconvenient as it undoubtedly is. To not a few it has been the centre of religious life for many years. However cherished the memories which gather round the old church, we would all gladly see in its place a building such as the worship of God demands and deserves. If anywhere in the world such a witness should exist, we might expect to find it in an Indian city under English Government. The design of a restored or rebuilt Cathedral lies in a drawer in the vestry-table—surely some day, not far hence, it will be carried to completion! We cannot, in these days of new and beautifully restored churches, speak with pride of the proportions of such a Noah's ark of a building, though to its earlier founders it appeared to be magnificent. I do not believe that there is a town parish in England which would remain satisfied with such a building for its parish church—certainly there is no English See but would scorn it as its Cathedral. Nevertheless, unworthy as our Cathedral is architecturally, its history is deeply interesting. An epitome of that history shall now be attempted, gathered, partly from a monograph by the Rev. Richard Cobbe, and partly from other sources.

The authentic history of the Cathedral begins with the arrival in Bombay, on S Mathew's Day, September 21st, 1714, of that excellent and earnest, if somewhat too impulsive and headstrong chaplain, the Rev. R. Cobbe. Although unprovided with a church until the end of the year 1718, the Government appears from the first to have been fully sensible of the claims of religion to some due observance. Chaplain or no chaplain, services were conducted, on Sundays, in a room within the castle walls. There are two silver chalices preserved in the muniment chest in the Cathedral, one bearing the date of 1632, with an inscription stating that it was "the gift of the greenland Merchants of the cittie of York"—the other presented in 1675 by Gerald Aungier who, according to the Latin inscription engraved upon it, "Huncccalicem Eucoharistæ sacrum esse voluit." About the year 1684 the Directors appear to have first entertained the idea of the need of a church. The suggestion of the Directors was warmly taken by the authorities in Bomby. A plan of a church was submitted for the Court's approval. The proposed church was to be large enough to hold a thousand people, in order that there might be sufficient accommodation for natives, if any cared to attend the services. The Company engaged to supply the necessary balance, after subscriptions had been obtained from local residents. The three chaplains of Bombay and Surat were entrusted with the funds collected, and were instructed to purchase materials, so that there might be as little delay as possible in carrying out the project, after receipt of authority from the Board of Directors in England. A site was selected in the Fort that the church might be a witness to the natives, and for security. The Court was requested to send out an experienced builder or surveyor, whose salary should be paid out of the Building Fund. A sum of fifty thousand rupees was collected, the building commenced, and the walls actually carried to the height of 15 feet. Those, however, were days of wars and rumours of wars, and the little English garrison had often as much as it could do to hold its own against the incursions of enemies who constantly swooped down upon it. The building of the new church was, no doubt, suspended during one of these periods of storm. But when men began again to think of completing the church, it was found that the fund collected for this purpose had mysteriously disappeared. The name of Sir John Child has been mixed up with this disgraceful and sacrilegous misappropriation of the Church Building Fund. Though the guilt of the misappropriation of this fund has never been proved against Child, the estimation of his character was not high. The following words are said to occur in a Firman issued by Aurungzebe, dated 27th February, 1690:—Mr. Child who did disgrace, be turned out and expelled. This order is irreversible. It appears from a letter written to Mr. Cobbe, some years after these events, by Mr. George Bowcher who lived at Surat, and who was evidently deeply interested in the church-bulding scheme, that an organ had been provided for use in the new church. Mr. Bowcher says, in his letter to Mr. Cobbe:—"I wish you better success than your predecessor, who built litile, raised and destroyed abundance of money to no purpose; he had finished a stately organ which I saw in the Fort; what is become of it, GOD knows." Mr. Cobbe, replying to Mr. Bowcher says:—"As to the organ you were speaking of it is still in the Fort, but quite out of order broken, and useless." He adds what is undoubtedly true:—"It was a great fault, I must own, in my predecessor, whoever he was in preparing the ornamental part before the necessary." However we look at it, this history of the disappearance of the funds is exceedingly obscure, and, has been said, the charge of misappropriation against Child has not been fully established. Mr. Cobbe even speaks with uncertainty of "those whosoever they were, who squandered away and perverted such abundant charity, as was in your time raised to so good a work:" this passage occurs in his reply to Mr. Bowcher, already quoted. Again in his celebrated sermon, preached on the 19th of June, 1715, of which more will be said presently, Mr. Cobbe implies that nothing certain was known as to the precise manner in which subscriptions had been made away with, observing with reference to the contributions and benefactions made:—"sufficient to carry on and finish the work; whether by occasion of the late wars . . . and continual troubles thereupon ensuing; or whether by collusion fraud of all or any of the Trustees to whom the care of the structure was committed; or whatever else might be the occasion of putting a stop to that intended noble and spacious building, I cannot say, but this is certain, that it has long since been unhappily dropped, neglected, and laid aside, and the ruinous walls, which still remain, are a standing monument of reproach to us, and our nation to this day." Mr. Cobbe implies the same doubt, as to the agent in this nefarious transaction, in a letter written to "all the chiefs, and gentlemen in the service of the Honorable Company at Carwar," when writing to ask them for subscriptions to the new Building Fund. All we are able to say with certainty is that money was collected for, but not spent on, the building of the church and that Sir John Child's name was connected with its disappearance. It is stated by the writer of a very interesting article in the *Bombay Quarterly Review* (1856) that Humphrey Prideaux, the Dean of Norwich, was largely instrumental in bringing before the home authorities the "deplorable spiritual condition of the English in India." . . "In 1694-95 he published an account of the English Settlements in India, in which he affirmed that Europeans of ther nations and even heathens showed more regard for the religion they professed than did the English; that Mussalmans had their mosques, Jewes their synagogues, Hindus their papodas, Portuguese their churches, with numerous priests; that Dutch Presbyterians maintained thirty or forty ministers for the purpose of instructing the heathen; . . . that in the contrast with all these were the English, who had never built a church, if we except the one raised in Madras at the sole expense of Streynsham Master. He further represented that, although there were English chaplains at Surat, Angola, Madras, Fort St. David, and Bombay, they were shabbily and disrespectfully treated, so that at their common tables the Roman Catholic priest might be seen sitting in the first place, the Dutch minister next, and the English minister at the distance of many places below both. He then proposed that churches and schools should be built at

Bombay, Madras and Fort St. David; that services of able and pious ministers should be secured; that the stipends of chaplains should be raised from fifty to a hundred pounds a year, and that they should, in all cases, receive more courteous treatment. Accompanying this work is a letter addressed to Dr. Tenison Archbishop of Canterbury, in which the Dean intreats his Grace to interpose with the king that the East India Company may be compelled 'to do something towards that good work,' or, if they persist in refusing, that well-disposed Christians may be urged to promote it with pecuniary contributions."

Possibly as a result of the Dean's earnest appeal, chaplains were sent out to India early in the eighteenth century. We learn that the Rev. George Watson was] appointed chaplain of Bombay, and died in the year 1710 before completing one year's service. Mention is also made of Sir John Gayer who came out in 1693. After an interval of four years Mr. Watson was succeeded by Mr. Cobbe, who reached Bombay, as we have seen, in September, 1714. On his arrival Mr. Cobbe lost no time in setting himself to the task or, as he very properly considered it, the duty of building a church, sufficiently large to accommodate not only the English residents whose number at that time was small, but also a considerable number of native converts, whom he fully expected would be speedily won to Christianity. His eyes naturally fell upon the unfinished walls of the church in the Fort. His hopes with regard to the increase of native Christians have, unhappily, not yet been fulfilled. Our Cathedral is not at all too large for the congregation which worships in it to-day, but it is a congregation of Europeans and East Indians. It must be sorrowfully admitted that Christianity is very nearly as little the religion of the native inhabitants of Bombay in our day, as it was in Mr. Cobbe's days—and yet the gteater part of two centuries has passed since he calculated the required dimensions of the church, on the supposition of the religious needs of the native community in the immediate future. This is not the place to enter into the difficult question of the failure of missionary enterprise in Bombay. The causes of this failure are many and complex. In a measure the educational policy of England in India is answerable for this result. "Stern necessity or what it believes to be such, has compelled Government to sanction a system of secular education without Christianity, as the only one likely to find favour generally with the natives in India. . . . Into the rights of this question we have now no wish to enter. We confess that it has sometimes struck us that a bolder and more uncompromising policy from the first, in matters of religion, on the part of Government, would both have been more dignified, and also have had a favourable rather than an adverse effect upon the native mind. It might have been resented for a time; but eventually the people of India would have had more respect, both for our nation and Government, than they now have. They would have seen that we are in earnest, and really believe that our religion is the only true one. At present a frequent answer to the teaching of missionaries is—'You tell us all this; how is that the English Government do not believe it? If they really felt that Christianity is the only religion by which man can be saved, how is it that, instead of keeping up our temples and helping us in our worship of false gods, they do not do all in their power to teach as this Christian and only true faith'? It seems to us difficult to answer this question; but as the matter has been decided we feel that it is the duty of all Englishmen to assist the efforts of Government in forwarding the cause of civilization, and eventually, we hope, however indirectly, that of Christianity in India." These words appear in an article in the *Bombay Quarterly Review* of January 1856.

To return to the history of the Cathedral in the early days of the eighteenth century: that history throws considerable light on the manner of the daily life of the European community in Bombay at that time. It shows that the virtue of liberality flourished amidst crude notions of Churchmanship and of Christain morality. But we should not turn to the eighteenth century to look for thriving Church work and sound organization, even in England. The cold shadow of the Reformation still hung over the National Church, and the fear of Roman tyranny, so lately escaped, drove many to the opposite extreme of Puritanism and Erastianism. The faith of the Church had not yet been assimilated by the people because not yet set before them with any definiteness; and the bands of the Roman Yoke having been suddenly relaxed, there was no other standard than that of individual opinion—an ever varying standard, the adoption of which could only result in the destruction of the idea of the organic unity of the Catholic Church.

We will tell the story of these early days of the history of the Bombay Cathedral as it is recorded in Mr. Cobbe's monograph entitled, "The Bombay Church or a true account of the Building and Finishing of the English Church at Bombay in the East Indies; with a List of the Benefactions contributed thereunto, from the year it was begun 1715, to the year it was finished 1718: also the first rise of the Charity School proposed to be erected there 1719; with a few remarks on the Indian Letters. By Richard Cobbe, M.A., late Chaplain to the Honourable *East India* Company." This little book, a copy of which, somewhat werm-eaten, is preserved in the Cathedral Library (there is also a copy in the British Museum) was printed in London, in the year 1766. Copies were sold by John Rivington, bookseller to the society for promoting Christian knowledge at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard. The copy in the Cathedral Library has the following words written on the fly-leaf:—"Presented to the Trustees of St. Thoma's Cathedral by Major William Ogilvie, Judge Advocate-General of the Bombay Army, November 20th, 1838."

Mr. Cobbe dedicated his book "To the Honourable Court of Directors for affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies" in the following terms:—

"May it please your Honours, "In acknowledgment of the favours received at your hands, particularly in choosing me your chaplain, how unworthysoever, to your Factory at *Bombay* in the *East Indies*, anno. 1714, I make bold to present you with this short but true account of the building and finishing the new church there, encouraged thereunto by your Honours' generous benefaction and approbation; hoping it may be of use and satisfaction to the future as well as present flourishing state of that island: considering likewise the unsettled and oftentimes turbulent situation of affairs in other Factories under your Honours, direction, this of *Bombay*, for which I have still a very great respect, may be looked upon as the safest place of retreat and harbour, as being under His Majesty King George, your own *terra firma*: and the church not the least safeguard and ornament thereof, and therefore not unworthy your Honours' care and protection.

"Be pleased, Gentlemen, to accept this small tribute, the account of Church-work, in return for many signal favours conferred on,—"Honourable Sirs, Your most obliged humble, Servant and Chaplain,

"RICHARD COBBE."

"Wint, Whitchurch, *Dorsetshire*, 1765."

In his preface Mr. Cobbe gives a short account of his voyage, his arrival and reception in Bombay, and of his immediate resolve to set about the work of building the church. This preface shall be given in full—"In the good ship *Katharine* burden 450 tons, 32 guns, 90 men, Capt. Edward Godfrey Commander, in company with the Thistleworth, Capt. Daniel Small Commander, both in the service of the United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and both bound for Bombay, we set sail, by God's permission, from Deal, March 29, 1714, with a prosperous gale, add in high spirits towards our intended port; but had the misfortune of losing our captain and chief mate, before we made the Cape of Good Hope a very boisterous and turbulent sea-cost, with thunder and lightening all round at that time, and a rough sea; which was the reason we did not adventure to put in there. We made the inner passage, between the Continent of Africa and the island of Madagascar, alias S. Lawrence having touched nowhere since we left England till we came to Johanna, a small, island, north-west of Madagascar, where we lauded August 4, 1714, and staid seven days; a very reasonable and comfortable refreshment to us all! From thence we reached to Bombay, our desired haven, God be praised, safe and well, in about six months' time, with a very pleasant and prosperous voyage all the way, were it not for burying our worthy Commander, Captain Edward Godfrey, and his chief mate, Mr. William Thaxton, and one William Palmer, a midshipman, tumbling overboard in the night was unfortunately drowned. We arrived at Bombay, September 21, 1714, St. Mathew's Day; where I was received by the Governor, the Honourable William Aislalie, Esq.; the gentlemen of the Council, &c. courteously and respectfully.

"Being thus safely arrived, and having a convenient chamber ordered for me by the Governor, near his own lodgings in the Fort, and near the chapel, I went on officiating in the duty of my function there from the time of our arrival there. September 21, 1714, to June 19, 1715; and having considered the inconvenience and unsuitableness withal, of performing our public devotions in so private a manner, as we did in the Fort, having only two upper rooms beat into one, which served us for a chapel, and being locked up in the Fort or Castle in time of divine service; I ventured to propose the building of a church for God's honour and service, according to the use of the Church of England; that all the island might see we had some religion among us and that the Heathens and Mahometans and Papists (*sic*) round about us might in time be brought over as converts to our profession.

"Whereupon I took the freedom on Sunday, June 19, 1715, being the first Sunday after Trinity, to recommend in a sermon preached on the occasion the building of a church, in order for the more public celebration of God's service; which sermon, by God's blessing, and the unanimous and cheerful contributions made thereunto, hath since had its desired effect."

Mr. Cobbe has printed his sermon *in extenso*, in his book, but it is too long to find a place in this article, though a summary of it must be given. Selecting the very appropriate text, 2 Sam. vii. 1. 2, 3, "And it came to pass, when the king sat in his house, and the Lord had given him rest round about from all his enemies; that the king said unto Nathan the prophet, see now, I dwell in a house of cidar, but the ark of God dwelleth within curtains, and Nathan said to the king, do all that is in thine heart; for the Lord is with thee." The preacher first gives his reason fos choosing his text "for the present subject of this occasional discourse"—he reminds his hearers "that, as they knew, some time ago, a very good design had been set on foot here among them of building a church for the service of God, and the Christian religion; which good design, though it had a beginning, and the walls thereof raised, as they saw, to a considerable height; and though there had been, by all report, larger contributions and benefaction made, sufficient to carry on and finish the work; yet, that the work had been allowed to drop." After affirming very solemnly his belief that public calamities are God's judgment on "great and crying sin," and that "the instrumental causes of this great offence" *i.e.*, the misapplication of the Church-building Fund, must answer for their crime to God, and receive just punishment, if the crime "be not atoned for, and averted by timely restitution," he asserts that his object is to excite their pious and charitable dispositions by pressing upon their notice the example of King David, and to encourage them "to intimate that same public and glorious undertaking, which first was in the heart of King David, and approved of and confirmed by Nathan the prophet."

The sermon is divided under two heads, each of which suggests several sub-divisions.

I.—The obligation that all of us lie under to go and set about this necessary work.

II.—The encouragement here proposed for doing it.

I.—This obligation is incumbent upon us all: First, in point of duty: Secondly, in point of gratitude After quoting Haggai's question "Is it time for you O ye, to dwell in your circled houses, and to let this house of God lie waste?" the preacher goes on to say, "and is it not a shame for us to see this church of ours lie thus under reproach, and ruinous even to a proverb? whilst the inhabitants around about us cast the same in our teeth; and we ourselves, with I know not what pretended difficulties and excuses, endeavour to shift it off as far from us as we can, saying, with those in Haggai, "this is not a time, the time that the Lord's house should be built is not come:" and can there be anything more reasonable and necessary than this is, when moved by the first complaint of strangers for want of room, which have ocasioned their too frequent neglect of God's service? and when we ourselves, pent up and confined, as within curtains, to the narrow limits of this private chapel (if at most a chapel) dark and disuniform as you see it is, are obligad thus to pay our public devotions in private as it were, and to worship the God of order in much confusion?" Again, "I need not mention to you the inconveniences of this place, on account of its difficult ascent and situation. . . but what is more to be lamented, it is such a common thoroughfare, and thereby subject to all manner of indecencies, which render it at other times more like a den of thieves than a house of prayer. . . . We are usually very exact, I cannot but observe it, in keeping up the fashions and customs of our country, and seem perfect masters of those lighter ceremonies; and should we not much rather endeavour to preserve the dignity of our Religion? . . . . We all, I presume, profess ourselves members of the Church of England, . . and is there none, of all the sons and daughters which she hath brought up, to take her by the hand, and lift her up out of her ruins? . . . Surely our bowels could not but yern (*sic*), had we any bowels of mercy left, to see our natural Mother lie thus disconsolate, destitute, and forlorn, to whom (next to God) we owe our temporal being." He then presses upon the congregation, adducing the very apposite scriptural illustration of the sin of Adam and its terrible consequences, the duty of Restitution. "Now though each of us here may say, 'our hands have not done this wickedness;' yet by our connivance at it, our hearts seem to have consented thereunto; and sacrilege is a sin of that malignant influence, that though the fact committed was but by a few, or by one single person, yet the guilt is diffusive, and cries aloud to God for vengeance, not only upon him or them that did it, but upon a whole community." Concluding the sermon, which throughout breathes a spirit of Christian patriotism, the preacher observes:—"If ever we expect to see this island flourish and increase in honour, wealth, and power; if ever we hope for God's mercy and protection, or desire the light of his countenence to shine either upon our counsels or endeavours, may we date these blessing from the day that the foundation of this church is laid! And may this blessing, not confined to time or place, diffuse itself beyond the circle of this royal settlement unto neighbouring factories round about us. May the blessing of God attend this labour of ours that our Saviour Christ may a have church here dedicated to His service. . . these things I thought it my duty to put you in mind of, though you cannot well be unmindful of them yourselves; but if we should hold our peace, even the stones in the wall would immediately cry out. Wherefore let me beseech you, in the name of God, to consider of it, take advice, and speak your minds." The effect of the sermon appears to have been all that the good chaplain desired. "After sermon in the morning," he says, "I waited on the Governor, the Honourable William Aislalie, Esq., according to custom, at his lodgings in the Fort, before dinner; who was pleased to address me very friendly in these words, 'Well, Doctor, you have been very zealous for the church this morning.'

"Please your Honour, I think there was occasion enough for it, and I hope without offence."

"'Well then, if we must have a church, we will have a church! Do you see and get a book made, and see what everyone will contribute towards it, and I will do first.' Which was accordingly done, leaving a blank for the Company's subscription, which was afterwards filled up with ten thousand rupees. A rupee is half a crown." The Honourable William Aislalie, Esq., General and Governor of Bombay, &c., gave leave for the building of Bombay church, June 19, 1715, and the first stone was laid by Worshipful Stephen Strutt, Deputy Governor, November 18, 1715. The heavy and disagreeable part of collecting subscriptions, and the actual building of the church occupied the next two and-a-half years. Far and wide, throughout the whole of India then under British rule, and even to China, went letters from the energetic Cobbe, asking for help towards carrying out his laudable scheme; to Surat, Carwar, Madras, Calcutta, Calliout, Anjengo and Persia—not a single place where the Company's merchants were located was left unattacked, and on the whole, it must be confessed, that the requests for donations were met in a most liberal spirit. The merchants of Surat must be counted among the most liberal benefactors. If proof of this were needed it is to be found amply in the correspondence, which Mr. Cobbe has preserved and published, between himself and these merchants. On the 5th of August, Mr. Cobbe wrote to Messrs. Thomas Wilshere and Jarvis Clerke, merchants at Surat. informing them of his scheme, asking for help on the ground of the greatness and general utility of the work and enclosing his sermon preached on the 19th of June The Surat merchants replied cordially on the 16th of August, but said that the sermon had not reached them—it appears to have been misdirected. On the 1st of December a somewhat more formal application for help was sent to Surat. This document—it was a circular rather than a letter—was headed, "To the chief, &c., Gentlemen in the service of the Honourable United Company, &c., at Surat, and to all other charitable and well disposed persons of the Christian faith, greeting." It was signed by Stephen Strutt, Richard Cobbe, and Ephraim Rendall—who probably formed the local Commitee of the Building Fund in Bombay. A reply was sent to this appeal by Mr. Clerke on the 16th of December, in which he states that the sermon had come to hand, and had not only been preached in the Surat chapel on the preceding Sunday, but had also been sent "to all the gentlemen here" for their perusal. Mr. Clerk also enclosed all the subscriptions which he had been able to raise. The Bombay Committee, when acknowledging these subscriptions, make special mention of a Mrs. Mary Stirling, whom they commended for her "courage and zeal," and Mr. George Bowcher who, as we have already had occasion to observe, was keenly interested in the project, as well as a liberal contributor to both the old fund, collected some thirty years before, and to the new fund. On the 6th of December in the following year, 1716, Mr. Cobbe wrote again to Surat, this time addressing the letter to Mr. St. John Bennet, and acknowledging the receipt from the Honourable Charles Boone, of Rs. 200, on account of the Surat subscribers. On the same day a letter was despatched to Samuel Annesley, Esq., signed by Charles Boone, Lawrence Parker, Stephen Strutt, John Clapham, B. Wyche, Thomas Wilshere, Richard Cobbe, and John Hope, trustees of the Building Fund. The letter stated that they had drawn a bill of exchange for the sum of Rs. 550, being the amount of Mr. Annesley's and Mr. Stanton's subscriptions, because "the church cash grows short." Another letter was sent, on the same day, to Messrs. Clerke and Bowcher, of Surat, asking them to pay their promised donations, as "the monthly expenses ran high and the stock of ready cash is well-nigh exhausted." All these letters were quickly answered and the promised subscriptions paid. There is a quaintly fervent letter from Mr. Bowcher, published by Mr. Cobbe, in which the former speaks of "your fabrick which has been long in agitation, longer projected, long neglected, almost became desolate, became a widow before espouse, now in a short time may rejoice and sing anthems to her heavenly King."

In April, 1719, a Mr. Gray sent to Mr. Cobbe, "by Mr. Rawson Hart, in the King Georgs, two bales marked M. D., which contained (with ten pieces musters delivered abroad) fifty corges of Mugga Dooties . . . these goods use to sell a few years since at your port from eight to eleven or twelve rupees per corge." This gift was acknowledged by Mr. Cobbe on the 26th of May, and an account of the sale of the goods was enclosed—"the goods were sold at public out-cry to some of the black (*sic*) merchants at eight rupees per corge and three months' trust."

The subscriptions from Persia, *i.e.*, Spahan and Goombroon, amounted to 10,400 shahees, or Rs. 1,300, a shahee being about 4d. The sermon had been sent to a Gombroon, and, no doubt, had been preached before the English residents. The application for help sent to Messrs. Stevenson and Long, "chaplians at Madras *alias* Fort St. George" was treated in niggardly spirit by those gentlemen, who after excusing themselves for declining to collect subscriptions on the ground that "the trade of the place is very much decayed," pleaded farther that they were themselves collecting funds for the establishment of a charity school in Madras. They also objected to Mr. Cobbe's scheme because it appeared to them that "the structure ye are raising will be three times larger than is necess ary. . a fabrick that is rather magnificent than useful." Finally they suggested that "being willing to encourage everything that has but the remotest tendency to advance the glory of God or the honour of His religion; whatever sum the gentlemen of Bombay will contribute to our charity school we will use our utmost endeavour to raise as much towards the building of your church." Mr. Cobbe rejected with fine scorn this rather foolish and unnecessary proposition, and replied to the Madras chaplains in a letter full of stinging irony. "Such barter of charity," he observes, "will avail us but little here; and small, I doubt, hereafter will be the return of such provident bounty." He defends himself against the charge of having designed too large a church by pointing out that, "The design of our church was at first proposed some years ago by our predecessors, and finding the walls, which still remain, were sound and good, already raised and prepared to our hands, it was thought more advisable to carry on and finish what they had begun, than to undertake the laying of a new foundation. And as to the raising up of a fabrick, which you imagine rather magnificent than useful, I think it not at all disproportionate to the number of our inhabitants, at least not to the expected increase of them." He, then, observes scornfully that it is preposterous to set up a poor school in competition with our Mother-Church. *Imprimis venerare Deum*, is an old maxim, sound and orthodox. He reminds them quietly of subscription, sent from Bombay towards the building of the church in Madras and concludes with a few scathing remarks on charity which begins at home, and good wishes which cost nothing. Very different was the manner in which the request for pecuniary aid was treated by Mr. Samuel Briercliffes, chaplain of Bengal, who sent all he could collect with an encouraging letter to Mr. Cobbe. When acknowledging Mr. Briercliff's substantial donation Mr. Cobbe refers, rather bitterly, to the unexpected return he met with "from our brothers Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Long, whom he accuses of wishing to drive a charitable trade with him, but who made such bad bargins, and raised so many objections and limitations to his design, to beat down the price of it, like so many stock jobbers." Subscriptions were also sent by the Honourable Robert Hedges, Governor and President of Fort William. The Worshipful Robert Adams, chief of Calliout, not only collected and forwarded generous contributions to the building fund, but also presented Mr. Cobbe with "an extraordinary present in plate'" on which the recipient had the following inscription engraved: "Donum Roberti Adams Armiger, De Calliout and Tellechery Praefect. Vicar, Anno Domini 1717."

In addition to all these applications for assistance sent to various parts of India, a letter was written to the Honourable Court of Directors, in which, after thanking the Directors for many favours such as "fresh provisions and a passage gratis, and thirty pounds advanced in England," Mr. Cobbe sent "the first-fruits of my labours, a list of all christenings, weddings, and burials which have happened here since my arrival, and a catalogue of the books contained in the Honourable Company's Library." He then turns to the subject ever uppermost in his thoughts and, after thanking the Company for their generous donation, says, "We hope your Honours will be pleased to send us such useful and necessary ornaments for our church as cannot easily be procured in these parts, such as a good ring of bells, one large marble font, two branch or brass candlesticks, and two tables in brass with the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments engraved thereon, with two others tables in brass whereon to inscribe the names of our honourabl and worthy benefactors." Mr. Cobbe also wrote to Mr. Henry Newman, Secretary of the Society for the Promtion of Christian Knowledge thanking the Society for a gift of books, and excusing the smallness of local subscriptions to the Society by addusing the fact that they were building a church and could not spare more. This letter contains a paragraph sadly characteristic of the intolerance of those days displayed by members of the Church of England towards the Roman Catholics:—"The Portuguese were highly offended at the pamphlets as they call them, the short Instructions; and the New Testaments I brought with me they will not allow to be a true version. However, they do not speak so freely here as at Goa . . . they amuse the people here with their pageantry and fine shows, keeping them in ingorance and poverty together." He concludes with some reflections on the climate, which he describes as "comfortably warm before the monsoons." The last of the letters to which reference need be made are those written by Mr. Cobbe to the Bishop of London, Dr. John Robinson, which appears to have been mislaid either by the Bishop's chaplain or by his Secretary. On the 3rd of October, 1715, Mr. Cobbe wrote to the Bishop explaining that, as he had been so short a time in India, he was not able to furnish a very full account of the island and of the state of religion in it, such as he had promised to send when bidding his Lordship farewell. However, he says, generally speaking they are a people wholly given up to idolatry and superstition, ignorant and poor; they consist, chiefly, of Moors, Gentous, Portuguese, and Cooly Christians, some converts whom the Portuguese have made by marrying into their families, the better to ingratiate themselves with the natives. He adds details as to the size of the island, its climate, soil, and productions—the last being little else besides Batty, cocoanuts, and a few greens. The population, together with the English, were reckoned, he says, about 16,000 souls. He then asks for the Bishop's approval of his design to build a church, wishes to know what name the Bishop may desire to give to the church when finished, and asks whether "my reading prayers in it will suffice for want of a regular consecration." A post-script informs us that the letter was forwarded to England by the hands of the Honourable W. Aislalie and Captain James Hanmer—that his predecessor, the Rev. G. Watson died "poor gentilman" within a year of his arrival in India in 1710—that in the chapel prayers were said every morning at 6-30 o'clock, and twice on Sunday, according to the use of the Church of England; the Sacrament administered four times a year, ans sermon every Sunday, Chrismas-day, and Good Friday; the writer adding, as an after-thought, apparently, "Salt is made and money coined here." No reply was received to this communication, and after an interval of three years Mr. Cobbe wrote again to the Bishop on the 6th of December, 1718, a little more than a fortnight before the opening of the church. After saying that he had been earnestly hoping to hear from the Bishop, he refers to his former letter and asks the Bishop's authority for the performance of public service in the church, and for some kind of mandate os consecration "that thereby there may be an end put to all private claims, and a means to prevent its return to common use." A list of services follows which indicates a distinct advance in church matters—prayers every morning and evening; a sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day, Ascension-day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, November 5, January 30, May 29 and the King's Assession; the Sacrament every first Sunday in the month, Easter-day, Whit-Sunday and Christmas-day; catechising all Sundays and Holy days, and Litany-days in Lent. In a post-script he again asks the Bishop to select a name for the church. To this second urgent letter no reply was sent until January 11th, 1719-20. Probably some time in July the following letter was received by Mr. Cobbe:—

"London, January 11, 1719-20.

"Dear Sir,—"I was not long ago informed by your brother, that you had written to my Lord Bishop of London for his directions about opening your new church at Bombay, but having received no answer, you have ventured to open it without them. I promised to make enquiry into the reason of that ommission. I have since had an opportunity to ask Dr. Astry, Chaplain to the Bishop, who looking among his papers, shewed me your letter; and though he was doubtful to what neglect should be ascribed, yet at last he concluded that he could not be accountable for it, because he found by the endorsement it had lain some time in the Secretary's hands, before it was delivered to him. However, he gave me leave to assure you, that what you have done was entirely agreeable to the Bishop's inclinations, and that there can be no formal consecration without the Bishop himself."

At length the church was finished, and was opened on Christmas-day, 1718. On Christmas-eve Mr. Cobbe received the following letter from Mr. Owen Phillipps, Secretary to Government:—"The church being now finished, so as divine service may be decently performed therein; the President has thought fit to order me to inform you, it is his pleasure, to-morrow morning, being the nativity our blessed Lord, you repair thither at the hour of ten, and perform the office according to the Liturgy of the Church of England as usual; and to continue the service of the church as appointed on every day of the week at the hours of eight in the morning, and four in the afternoon (provided you are able to go through with it) excepting on Sundays, when the service is not to begin till ten."

Mr. Cobbe, in a letter to Mr. Robert Adams, chief of Calliout, gives an account of the opening service in the following words:—"On Christmas-day last, 1718, the Governor and Council, attended by the free merchants, military, &c., inhabitants of the place, proceeding from the Fort in great order to the church and approaching the great door at the west end, were met by the chaplain in his proper habit, and introduced repeating the twenty-fourth Psalm, with the Gloria Patri. The church was dressed with palm branches and plantain trees, the pillars adorned with wreaths of greens, and the double crosses over the arches looked like so many stars in the firmament. Service began as usual on Christmas-day, but with this additional satisfaction, the making a new Christian the same day in our new church; a good omen, I hope, of a future increase: the Governor, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Crommelin, stood gossips; who came down to the font in time of divine service, where the child was baptized according to order, by the name of Susanna; a whole crowd of black (*sic*) people standing round about, Rammagee and all his craft, who were so well pleased with the decency and regularity of our way of worship, that they stood it out the whole service. Sermon ended, Isaiah lvi. 7, the Governor and Council and ladies repaired to the vestry, where having drank success to that new church in a glass of Sack, the whole town returned to the Governor's lodgings within the Fort; where was a splendid entertainment, wine and music and abundance of good cheer. After dinner the Governor began Church and King, according to custom; but upon this occasion an additional compliment of twenty-one guns from the Fort, which were answered by the European ships in the harbour; with several other healths, drinking and firing till almost four o'clock; and lest so good an opportunity should slip, by the Governor's leave, I brought in the subscription book, and got above two thousand four hundred rupees to our church, of which the Governor, for example's sake, launched out one thousand rupees himself. We have not yet quite finished the Tower, on which there is a steeple designed to be built, and raised, in order for a sea-mark, as high as we can tower it.

"As to the church itself, it is indeed a structure deservedly admired for its strength and beauty, neatness and uniformity, but more especially for its echo; the roof of it being arched with three regular arches of stone, supported by two rows of pillars and pillasters on each side, with a large semi-dome at the east end to receive the communion table, like that of St. Paul's, London, ascending by three steps, and a rail to separate it from the body of the church. Its situation is very commodious, in the midst of the inhabitants, within the town wall, and at a due distance from the Fort. As to its extent, it is larger than either of the English churches at Madras or Bengal, or any of the Portuguese churches here; suitable, in some measure, to the dignity of our Royal Settlement, and big enough for a cathedral.

"Thus was the ceremony of opening Bombay church performed with all public demonstrrtions of joy, with that decency and good order, as was suitable to the selemnity. The same day was memorable also for finishing the town-wall."

The history of the church from 1718 to the present day remains yet to be written, and is full of intereest, though the materials for that part of it, which falls between 1718 and 1816, are very scanty.

A. GOLDWYER LEWIS,
Archdeacon of Bombay.

Bombay.

NOTES.

(i). The following are errors of the odd enteries found on "the List of Benefactions contributed towards Building the Church of Bombay":—

	Rs.
John Hill	200
And fifty by mistake. 250	
John Barnes (alias a shipwrecken man)	40
For a fine upon Bandarees at Worlee by M.A.C.	18
Ensign William Presley the month of January, pay per annum in what post so ever	—
A Commutation for Penance Corporal	154
Corporal Sodington, for my wife when I have her	20
Collected at the Sacrament with the Governor's intended offering, *ten venet*	93
Subscribed for a church-bell, cast at Bombay with this inscription round it.	
LAUS DEO. In usum Eccles. Anglic. Bomb. Ano Domi. 1719. Sine charitate facti sumus velut aes sonans.	"

(ii.) The Plan or Platform, as it is called by Mr. Cobbe, of the church, includes some odd and obsolete arrangements. The somewhat grandly described semi-dome like that in St. Paul's, London, appears to have been a small apse. What is now used as the chorister boys' vestry and clerk's office is marked "Library" on this plan. The Font stood, where it now stands, in the north-west corner of the building. The pulpit and reading desk stood against the second pillar in the nave from the east end on the north side, and behind this pillar was the clerk's seat. The front seats in the nave were apportioned to the "Senr. Mer. Wiv. Supercarg. Wiv. Free Mer. Wiv." on the north side of the aisle, and on the south side to "Council Ladies and whose Husb. have been of council"; next on the north side came pulpit and reading desk; then "Been of Council, European Capts., Supracargos, Free Merchants," behind them "Capt. Grabs (a Grab appears to have been some kind of native craft), Council Capt." and in the last row, "Lieut. Grabs Council Mat." In the corresponding seats on the south side, in order behind the Council Ladies, were (1) Gov. C. (2) Council, (3) Senr. Mer. Physician, (4) Factors and Doct. Mat. In the north aisle were (1) Infer. Wom., (2) Clerk, (3) Housekeepers, (4) Inhabits, (5) Strangers, (6) Serjeants, corporals, soldiers. In the south aisle (1) Com. Offrs. Wiv., and Gunrs'. wives, (9) Commis. offs. and Gunners (3) and (4) writers, and Troop guard, Gunroom crew and soldiers.

THE BATH MYSTERY.

The Magisterial inquiry into what has been called the Bath mystery ended on Oct. 17 in the discharge of the prisoner Coombs. It is difficult to review the evidence in this remarkable and tragic case without concurring in the conclusion at which the magistrates arrived. Coombs, who is a coach builder's apprentice, was accused of having murdered a girl, Luke or Wilkie, on Hampton Down, near Bath, in the early part of the month of August 1891. The prisoner and the deceased had been on intimate terms. They were in the habit of attending the meetings of a railway Mission in Bath together, and had accompanied the members of that body on excursions as far back as the summer of 1890. In the spring of 1891, however, Coombs seems to have formed a new attachment, and there was tolerably strong evidence that Wilkie was deeply aggrieved with him for doing so, and made both him and his fresh acquaintance feel the brunt of her displeasure. At this point the mystery of the story begins. Coombs and Wilkie were seen together in a wood near Hampton Down on or about July 26, 1891. On the 7th of the following month a youth named Clark found a woman's hat on Hampton Down, and the body of Wilkie, to whom the hat appeas to have been proved to belong, was discovered in a cave some 40 or 50 yards away. There was no reasonable doubt that the girl had been murdered. But the evidence by which it was sought to connect theprisoner with the crime, although, as the magistrates observed, suspicious, was by no meanes sufficient to Justify his committal. Clark and a police-sergeant deposed that on the August Bank Holiday in 1891 they had seen in the wood near Hampton Down, about a quarter of a mile away from the place where Wilkie's body was found, a half-naked man. But the police-sergeant was unable to identify him with the prisoner, and it is questionable weather even proof of that identity would have sufficed to make out a strong *prima facie* case for the Crown. Then there was an attempt on the part of the prosecution to show that on the morning after the cirtical Bank Holiday Coombs suffering from an injury to his hand which a medical man whom he consulted described as "a human bite in the thumb." Here again, the alleged fact was suspicious, but, in the absence of clearer evidence of guilt, it was not enough to justify the magistrates in committing the prisoner for trial.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE force of tradition and precedent is considerable in the minds of Bombay Municipal Councillors. One item of expenditure discussed yesterday was an amount of Rs. 160, the cost of a new silver seal, supplied to the G. I. P. Railway Company, for sealing packages of ghee. Mr. Wacha pounced upon the silver seal and remarked that the only valid reason that he could discover for purchasing a seal of that precious metal was that possibly it was cheaper than iron. This, however, was not the case, and Dr. Hormusjee justified the purchase by stating that the old seal was made of silver and precedent had been followed, and it was replaced by a new one of the same metal.

OWING to the prevalence of typhoid fever in the 16th Lancers at Lucknow, it has been found necessary to move the regiment out into camp, and they are now in tents to the south of the general brigade ground. On the 22nd instant the 16th Lancers, together with K. Battery, R. H. A., start on their march through the disturbed districts; and this demonstration will, therefore, have the additional benefit of giving the men a thorough change of scene and air.

RETURNS of the foreign trade of British India for the first six months of the current financial year show an expansion of nearly three and three-quarter crores of rupees as compared with the corresponding period of 1892-93. The increase is confined, however, almost wholly to exports, which have risen in value from about 29 to 32 crores, an increment of over two and three-quarter crores, while exports have risen from 48 to 48·8 crores, an increase of about 80 lakhs. These figures, of course, do not include treasure, and taken by themselves they show a balance of some 16½ crores on the export side. It is noteworthy that the expansion of the import trade has been general in all branches except under oils, which show a slight decrease. Imports of metals rose by 63 lakhs, of machinery and mill-work by 32 lakhs, of chemicals by 15 lakhs, raw materials and manufactured articles by 32 lakhs, yarns and textile fabrics by 31 lakhs, and articles of food and drink by 29 lakhs. Under exports there was an increase of nearly five crores in raw materials, a decrease of two crores in articles of food and drink, and of one and one-third crores in chemicals.

As has been already made known, the Viceroy's visit to Agra will be a quiet one. On Friday afternoon, however, his Excellency will visit the waterworks, which he opened three years ago, and will there receive an address from the Municipal Board, and Lady Lansdowne will probably go over the Dufferin Hospital, as being the headquarters of the Dufferin Fund movement in these Provinces. The principal social events during their stay are a Garden party at General Morton's on Wednesday afternoon, and an entertainment at Secundra on Saturday afternoon by Colonel Hart and the Officers of the East Surrey Regiment. The arrival, on Wednesday morning, and the departure, on Sunday evening next, will be private. Lord and Lady Lansdowne will be staying during their visit at Hariparbat House, which has been placed at their disposal by the Maharaja of Bhurtpore. This is the residence usually occupied by Colonel Martelli, the Political Agent, when he is in Agra. A large camp has been pitched in the compound for the accommodation of the Viceroy's staff and guests. All the arrangements have been made by Captain Harbord, A.-D.-C., in consultation with Mr. G. R. C. Williams, the Commissioner.

THE library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal has received an interesting gift in the form of two somewhat rare books, which are the original contemporaneous French translations of the first two volumes of the Society's Proceedings. As we mentioned some little time ago, these *Recherches Asiatiques* are interesting from the notes of the French *savants* of the period, and as forming a relic of antiquity in regard to the early history of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which was apparently considered in France of greater importance than it was in England. Every section of the translation was supervised by specialists whose annotations are of more than ordinary interest. Delambre, for instance, has enriched the astronomical notes with some admirable observations, and Cuvier, Lamarck, and Olivier superintend the portion devoted to natural history. It is curious to note in the preface to the translation that M. Langles revised and rectified *les termes Orientaux*, having supervised the engraving of the two sets of Bengali characters which, we are told, were the first of that language ever used in France "surpassing by their elegance and precision what the English have done on the same line."

THE East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended 21st of October were Rs. 8,33,200. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,64,198. Decrease, Rs. 30,998. Miles open for the week ended 21st of October, 1893, 1,610½. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Per mile open for the week ended 21st of October, 1893, Rs. 317. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 537. Increase, Rs. 20. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 21st of October, 1893, Rs. 1,33,75,893. From the 1st of July, 1892, to 21st of October, 1892, Rs. 1,23,36,928. Increase, Rs. 10,38,965.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 21st October were Rs. 12,016. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 15,801. Decrease, Rs. 3,785. Receipts per mile for the week ended 21st October, 1893, Rs. 235-9-9. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 309-13-1. Decrease Rs. 74-3-4. Receipts from 1st July to 21st October, 1893, Rs. 1,80,985. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 1,90,470. Decrease, Rs. 9,485.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for the week ended 21st of October were Rs. 5,007. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 4,226. Increase, Rs. 841. Miles open for the week ended 21st of October, 1893, 22¼. Corresponding week last year, 22¼. Per mile open for the week ended 21st of October, 1893, Rs. 228. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 199. Increase, Rs. 38. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 21st of October, 1893, Rs. 73,549. From 1st July, 1892, to 21st October, 1892, Rs. 77,065. Decrease, Rs. 3,516.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for the week ended 21st of October were Rs. 25,054. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 21,857. Increase, Rs. 3,197. Miles open for the week ended 21st of October, 1893, 161 2/5. Corresponding week last year, 161 2-5. Per mile open for the week ended 21st of October, 1893, Rs. 155. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 135. Increase, Rs. 20. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 21st October, 1893, Rs. 3,48,005. From 1st July, 1892, to 21st October, 1892, Rs. 3,01,363. Increase, Rs. 46,642.

AT Kretscham, in the district of Liegnitz, a placard is to be seen announcing the fact that a "Dance" is to be given. The announcement concludes with the following Nota Bene:—"Ladies without shoes will not be allowed to participate in the dance."

SOME little time ago the *Manchester Guardian*, apparently anxious not to be outdone by other Radical papers in saying unkind things of the Duke of Connaught, published from a correspondent a statement to the effect that previous to the battle of Tel-el-Kebir Lord Wolseley "received an injunction from a very high quarter" that the Duke of Connaught "should not be exposed to danger:" and that "in consequence of the receipt of this telegram the order of battle was changed." It was added that the sender of the telegram must have been Mr. Childers, then Secretary of State for War. Mr. Childers has written to the *Manchester Guardian* denying the story. He also enclosed a letter to himself from Lord Wolseley, who says the statement, so far as it affected him, is absolutely untrue. "No one," he states, "ever suggested that I should in any way deal with his Royal Highness differently from the other general officers in command of brigades. Nor did I do so. The Duke took his chance like everyone else, and as I reported to you at the time, I had no better brigadier in the force then under my command." Lord Wolseley says he is glad to have an opportunity of emphatically denying this absurd story, ungenerous as it is untrue.

IN referring to the increase in the number of military offences, as shown by the statistics in his Annual Report on the Military Prisons, Major-General Sir Edmund du Cane points out that the greater part of the military crime is committed by soldiers in the early years of their service, and that the returns of the past year show that more than half of the men committed to military prisons had not more than two years' service, whereas only one-fourth of the men in the Army were in this period of service. "As the number of men," he observes, "in the early period of their service has much increased from 1889 onwards, it is reasonable to expect that an increase of military offences would occur."

So many of the historical monuments in Paris have been swallowed up in public improvements that a society has been formed there called the "Society of Friends of Parisian Monuments." These worthy archæologists are much concerned at the project of the Western of France Railway to construct a great terminus on the Esplanade of the Invalides, close to the Eiffel Tower and the river. The Western Railway has two great stations—the St. Lazare Station, not very far from the Madeleine, whence travellers leave for Normandy, and the Montparnasse Station, for the Brittany lines. The latter is in a very inconvenient position, a long way away on the left bank or unfashionable side of the river. It is to bring the Brittany line nearer the centre of affairs that the new railway station has been projected. The Friends of Parisian Monuments, who have some distinguished members among them, protest against the station as removing historic landmarks, disfiguring the Seine, and running counter to the terms on which the land was ceded to the Paris Municipality by the Act of 1852.

THE gradually-dwindling race of port-wine drinkers will not derive much comfort from the report of the British Consul at Oporto, though their favourite drink has, till lately, shown an increased export from that place. Few industries have undergone such a series of vicissitudes. Diseases and pests of various kinds, Government restraints and attendant corruption, exaggerated reports about adulteration, changes in public tastes and in fiscal arrangements; all these have in some way or other contributed to the injury of farmers and shippers. Of late that scourge of the vineyards, the phylloxera, has caused enormous damage, and it has been computed that since the invasion of the vines by this insect, in the Douro district alone, the production has decreased up to last year by 11,800,000 gallons. In replanting vineyards destroyed by this plague, great use has been made of American vines, on which European kinds have been grafted, and the result is reported to have been very satisfactory.

IN hygienic regulations, says Mr. William Crookes, in his translation of Prof. Lehmann's standard work on "Methods of Practical Hygiene" (Kegan Paul), Germany is in some respects in advance of us, while in others she remains in the background. Like ourselves, the Germans are now a manufacturing people, and in consequence they encounter some of the same difficulties which fall to our lot in dealing with unwholesome arts. The adulteration of food is now an established evil in their midst, and it is interesting and instructive to see how they propose to meet it. They are less sensitive than ourselves on the subject of sewage gas, and do not seem sufficiently scrupulous as regards the disposal of the dead. "Perhaps we may say," adds Mr. Crookes, with an evident feeling for the embarrassments of our official analysts, "that as far as sanitary enactments are concerned, their lawmakers are somewhat less industrious than ours in providing loopholes of escape for offenders."

IT is related of a lifeguardsman who had fought with great bravery at Waterloo, that being asked one day what dress he would prefer if he was again in battle, he promptly replied, "I should like to take off my coat and turn up my shirt-sleeves over my elbow." Colonel Bengough, in discoursing on dress and equipment before a military audience, has declined to go as far as that; but he would limit the soldier's kit to three rational suits, described respectively as a fighting dress, a review or "walking-out" dress, and a fatigue dress (if necessary). We must, he tells us, disabuse ourselves of the idea that a soldier's dress to be smart must be tight. This striving after extreme tightness is described as a relic of the days of pigtails and pomatum, of stocks and starch. George IV. said that "in a military dress a wrinkle is unpardonable, but a seam admissible;" the consequence was that the coats of the private soldiers, as well as those of the officers, were made so tight that they could hardly get into them, and tight they still remain.

IN the discussion in "Woman," regarding the competition between men and women in the field of profitable employment, a lady correspondent (Mrs. Wood) has come forward with a remarkably frank confession of the relative shortcomings of her sex. "Women," she says, "fail in competition with men in these important points: *i.e.*, strength, moderation, judgment, patience, concentration, and accuracy. By strength, I mean physical strength; in moral strength women are supposed to be superior. As a sex, we are lamentably deficient in moderation, overdoing most things, partly because our spirit and love of emulation are greater than our strength and partly because we lack patience. Neither does our much-lauded imagination enable us to see as many sides of a question as a man's does, hence his moderation and better judgment. Then a woman is rarely exact. A man-cook is only better than a woman-cook because he weighs and measures, whereas the latter impatiently works by rule of thumb. Our hearts will always run away with our heads."

MR. JOHN REDMOND, addressing his constituent at Waterford, on Oct. 16, asserted that the Government had decided to hang up Home Rule for the whole of next year, and that the Anti-Parnellite members had agreed to that course. The Parnellites, he added, wished to force the Government either to deal with Home Rule next year, or to dissolve Parliament—A declaration in favour of the Local Veto Bill, endorsed and signed by 140 official leaders of the working classes, has been issued by the United Kingdom Alliance. The declaration affirms that the control of the liquor traffic by the classes has hitherto resulted in the impoverishment and degradation of the working people and the enrichment of the property owners and liquor monopolists. The bill, it continues, will put the rights and liberties of the people in relation to this matter in the hands of the people themselves. It is understood that, in the event of Mr. H. L. Mulholland's persistence in his intention of retiring at the General Election on the plea of failing health, Col. Hugh McCalmont, C. B., will be invited to become the Unionist candidate for North Derry.—Mr. Elliott Lees has been adopted as Conservative candidate for Taunton.—In the course of an interview in New York, before leaving for Nassau, Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., expressed the opinion that the obstruction in the American Senate would be impossible in England, and that the repeal of the silver legislation was necessary for America's welfare. So far as Home Rule was concerned, he said the Bill was dead, and that England was no more ready for separation than America was to dissolve the Union between North and South.

ANOTHER London doctor has fallen a victim to diphtheria—Mr. William Freer Lucas, of the Middlesex Hospital. Some six years ago (says the *Daily Telegraph*) Mr. Lucas became a student at the hospital schools, where he gained the Broderip scholarship, and then, having passed with distinction through the surgical and medical branches of the profession, he was appointed to the staff of the institution. A few days ago he performed the operation of tracheotomy on a poor juvenile patient suffering from diphtheria. While administering chloroform the patient sneezed in the face of the operator, who, however, thinking only of the sufferer, did not withdraw the inhaler until the child was completely under the influence of the anæsthetic. The result was that his own system was infected with the virulent contagion, he himself became an in-patient, and died in the diphtheria ward. This sad exemplification of the risks of the profession produced a deep feeling in the hospital. The death of Mr. Lucas, at the entry of a professional career full of promise, recalls that of the late Dr. Jecks, of University College, and of Dr. Rabboth, of the Royal Free Hospital, who also lost their lives in attending to the suffering poor.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The Observatory on the summit of Mont Blanc is now complete. As already announced, was first constructed at Meudon, in France, and transported in pieces to the top of the mountain by the railway to Chamounix, and from thence by porters and snow-trollies of special make. It is founded on the hard snow of the peak, the base being over 30 feet long by 16 feet wide. The open framework of wood has the form of a truncated pyramid in two stages, and the rooms inside are reached by a spiral staircase. The roof is surrounded by a railing and serves for meteorological observations. All the walls of the rooms, as well as the windows, are double, and the latter can be closed by air-tight shutters. Provision is made for keeping the observatory vertical in case the snow of the foundation should lose its level after the manner of glacial ice. The interior will be heated by petroleum and furnished with every necessary for life at that great altitude.

The first to suggest the institution of an observatory on Mont Blanc was apparently M. Vallot, an Alpine climber, who, at his own expense, built one near the summit; but M. Janssen, the astronomer, has consummated the idea, thanks to the support of some well-known public men—M. Leon Say, M. Bischoffsheim, M. Delessert, Prince Roland Bonaparte, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, and Count Greffulhe, who have formed themselves into a society for its support. M. Janssen it will be remembered, despite his age, made a journey to the summit of the mountain to see whether the project was feasible Borings failed to reach the rock, and it was decided to build the observatory on the snow. M. Janssen has again ascended the mountain in order to make the first scientific observations. The question which above all he wishes to settle is the presence or absence of oxygen in the solar atmosphere. He has already made observations on this point, but with an inferior Dubosq spectroscope, and not on the summit of Mont Blanc, where the atmosphere is so pure. On this occasion he used a Rowland spectroscope, which unlike the other gives the details of the D group of lines in the solar spectrum. The result only confirmed his former conclusion, namely, that the oxygen lines observed by Draper and others in the solar spectrum have a telluric origin, that is to say, they are due to the earth's atmosphere. Apart from its scientific value the observatory will form a shelter and lodging to the Alpine traveller, who can thus remain for a few days on the summit whatever the weather may be.

Professor Hildebrand's comparison of the Anglo Saxon remains in England with Scandinavian relics of the same period is interesting but, from no fault of the author, very inconclusive. For one thing it is difficult to fix the date of the Scandinavian relic, and for another, the Anglo-Saxon colonisation of England was an affair of at least two centuries and their arts were influenced by the existing Romano-British culture, although our Oxford historians Green and Freeman would seem to ignore the fact. The Scandinavian sword and spear are both like and unlike the sword which gave their name to the Saxons (sword-men) and the spear which gave their name to the Angles (spear-men). The boar-crest on the helmet was a point of similarity. The English designs come nearer to the French and Belgian than the Scandinavian, a fact we can readily understand, because the Frisians, who were at least a considerable part of the so-called Anglo-Saxons, came from what is now Holland the low country between the Rhine and Jutland, not to speak of Gallic influence. In the old English and Scandinavian fibula or brooches there was, according to Professor Hildebrand, a strong resemblance, but it is not clear where these brooches were made. Professor Hildebrand concludes that the Kentish Jutes and the Saxons came not from Scandinavia but from Germany. As for the Angles, he thinks they might not be of German origin. It is possible that they may have been settled in the south-west corner of Scandinavia at one time. The term "German origin" is, we may remark, rather vague, both in a geographical and an anthropological sense, for the ancient Germania was not well defined, the modern Germany excludes Holland and Jutland, and as for the races of Germany they are and were a mixture of long-headed Teutons, broad-headed Celts, brunettes from the South, and so on.

Setting aside the Iberian and Welsh element in the English and Scotch—an element droggedly ignored by Philo-Anglians as if they were rather ashamed of it—there is no doubt that the north-west of Europe, from France to Norway, has contributed largely to our blood. As we might expect from the relative positions of the countries, there is apparently more of the Belgian, Dutch, and North German element in England, especially the southern parts of England, than of the Scandinavian, and more of the Scandinavian element in Scotland than that of the Low Countries. There is a strong Frisian element in the southern English, and a strong Norse element in the Scotch, both highland and lowland. Contrary to the popular belief, there is also a considerable dash of Norse blood in the Irish. The racial difference between the North Germans and Scandinavians is not well defined; but it is certain that they had common elements.

A good specimen of the popular twaddle written on the subject of race occurred in a sporting paper of last week. The writer, a distinguished playwright, in gossiping about the coming war in Mashonaland, sagely remarks that "if there had been no foreign invasion we might not even have got so far towards civilisation as Woad and Druidism, because the first inhabitants of Britain of whom we have any knowledge were the Celts, and the Celts formed the vanguard of the great westward migration of the Indo-European or Aryan nations." Apparently, this well-known author has never even heard that the first inhabitants of Britain were not Celts, but Iberians, that there are no Celts in Britain, and that the hypothesis of Aryan immigration is now exploded. Perhaps, however, he was only jesting.

According to M. Lionel Decle, the Matabele have a singular marriage customs. The husband does not buy his wife, who therefore, remains the property of her father, and when children are born of the marriage their own father has to buy them from their mother's father.

There are very few calculating machines; partly because there are few men able to invent them; but quite recently a new one has been introduced, which promises to become extremely useful in Offices where calculation is frequent. The "Brunsvig" machine performs addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, including the extraction of roots. It gives products running up to 13 or to 16 figures, and is very compact and easily manipulated. The machine may be inspected at 249, High Holborn.

"Nitro metals" are a new series of compounds of metals with nitrogen peroxide, which have been discovered by M. Mond and other French chemists. They are described in the September number of the Bulletin de la Societe Chimique, and are formed by allowing the vapour of nitrogen peroxide to stream over powdered copper, cobalt, nickel, or iron. Nitro-copper is a brown substance, with the useful property of absorbing and storing nitrogen peroxide, and liberating it on a slight rise of temperature. Nitro-cobalt is black, and when mixed with a combustible forms a violent explosive. Nitro-nickel is also black, and deflagrates with explosive force in a current of inert gas. Nitro-iron is the most difficult to isolate, and is very apt to deflagrate in the process.

The various public and university librarians may be interested in the "automatic step" of Mr. Cotgreave of the West Ham Public Library, which is a substitute for the troublesome and bulkly step ladder used in getting down books from the shelves. The step is simply fixed to the woodwork of the shelves, and while ordinarily closed up and out of the way, it is brought into use by the book seeker pressing on it with his toe as he climbs up the wall of the library with the aid of handles affixed at proper heights. When he lifts his foot to ascend still higher, the step automatically closes up again.

THE Chaplain of Dartmoor, where some five hundred prisoners have been received during the past year, calls attention to the lamentable percentage among them of re-convicted persons, and expresses the opinion that if some plan were adopted, such as it is tried in Siberia, of restoring men gradually to their full liberty, it would give the men a better chance of reform. They are described as unable to stand alone, but with very slight control he is of opinion that they may be guided and kept straight. The majority of the habitual prisoners, it is stated, make excellent prisoners; they give little trouble, do a fair amount of work, and are cheerful and contented with prison life. It is only when restored to full liberty that they fail.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

NOTICES.



FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots:—Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, opposite Bombay Bank, 6, Green St., Bombay.

TRADE MARK. BIG G. CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. *The Universal American Cure.* Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

WANT of STRENGTH

FER BRAVAIS



most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS *Bombay, Madras, Colombo.*

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine, Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co., 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS

HARDY'S RODS

Cane Built Steel Centre, Cane Built, and Greenheart Fishing Rods and Tackle.



TO **ANGLERS.**

Send direct to us for "Hints to Anglers and Catalogue"—(200 ILLUSTRATIONS) *Free.*

Rods, Reels, Baits, Gut, Flies, and Tackle of all kinds specially suitable for Indian Fishing, sent direct from factory at first cost.

HARDY BROS., Practical Anglers, Inventors, and Manufacturers, Alnwick, ENGLAND.

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

TRADE MARK.

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM:—

BIRMINGHAM.

VIAL'S WINE

TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.



WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

A. VIAL, Chemist 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France

KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martine*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers, in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co. &c. &c.

USE

MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK



THE BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Largest Sale in the World.

Write for Pamphlet: "HOW TO FEED BABY."

POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 10, Mark Lane, London.

ELASTIC FABRICS



Trade Mark.

ASK FOR **"LION & SUN" Elastics**

BOOT WEBS. GARTER WEBS. BRACE WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS. ELASTIC CORDS. SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,

BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.

(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).

Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants.

THAMES ELECTRIC & STEAM LAUNCH Co



ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 65ft. by 7ft. 3in.

Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour;—also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.

Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.

Electric and Steam Pinnaces for Harbour or Ferry purposes.

Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.

A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application to

W. S. SARGEANT, M.I.M.E., *Manager.*

TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS 3d & 6d EVERYWHERE

IN PACKETS 1s & 2s ONE TRIAL SOLICITED

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1788



The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE



ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."



Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus," week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it presembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

AFTER USE

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.

Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.

Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers.

LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

JET BLACK OIL FOR FARM HARNESS.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

Horlick's Malted Milk.



The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for

INFANTS. INVALIDS. THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

OF ALL DEALERS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.



White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

Caution.—*The only Genuine is* JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.

Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.

OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RESTORES the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, ANODYNE, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage. Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D. 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUSSENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC 20, Rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: KEMP & Co. Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,



MANUFACTURED BY

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,

STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank. It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT. are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Cash Rs. 875

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... { For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month. For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool...	„ 18	Set of Crystal Insulators	„ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Defies Competition.



Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.

Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, „

Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

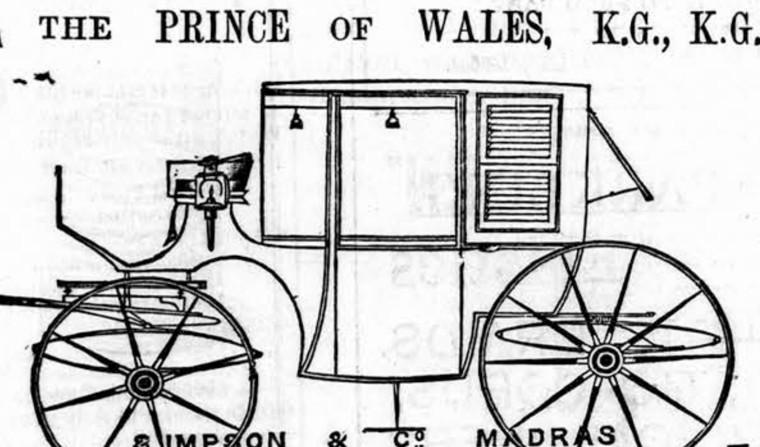
ESTABLD. **SIMPSON & CO.,** 1840.

COACH BUILDERS,

MADRAS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.



CIRCULAR OR ANGULAR FRONTED BROUGHAM.

To seat 4. Completed in best style.

CLOTH and MOROCCO LINING.

Price, Bombay........................ Rs. 1,360, nett.

„ Coupés .... „ 1,260, „

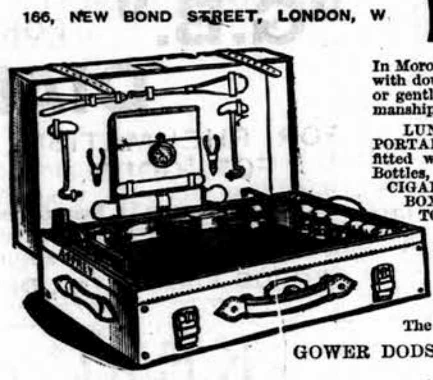
201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

By APPOINTMENT to H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES.

ASPREY'S

166, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

UNRIVALLED DRESSING BAGS



In Morocco, Russia, Black or Brown Leather, Pigskin, or Crocodile Skin, with double action Patent locks, and containing everything that a lady or gentleman can require for the toilet, each article of the best workmanship and most exquisitely finished.

LUNCHEON AND PICNIC BASKETS, HUNTING LUNCH CASES, PORTABLE CANTEENS. SMOKING ROOM TABLES AND TRAYS, fitted with good Lemon Squeezer and Stands for SODA and SELTZER Bottles, with patent "JANITOR" action to lock the Spirit Bottles. CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND CABINETS, DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, JEWEL CASES, TOILET SETS, Nail Instrument Cases, Glove Boxes, &c., &c.

"Anyone who wants a Dressing Bag turns naturally to ASPREY'S; there one may be sure of seeing all the new improvements."—WORLD.

The New Illustrated Catalogue will be sent free on application to

GOWER DODSON & Co., Bombay Agency, 7, Bank Street, Fort.

SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE

BY PURCHASING

PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S BISCUITS AND CAKES.

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the Instrument enclosed in each tin.



For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879, etc.) FROM

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
H.M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SPAIN.
H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.
H.M. THE KING OF SIAM.

20 Medals.

PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received more than three times as many Royal Appointments as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to any other house in the World in their line of business.

SPECIALITIES IN BISCUITS.—Oswego, Coffee Rusks, Derby and Bengal Nuts.

THE

FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE LE DANSK

LE DANSK TRADE MARK

Margarine Mixture.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889

In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.

MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.



HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb. ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the cloths a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

PEARS

SOAP MAKERS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.



AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S

HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND.



AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.